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WHOLE NO. 1951.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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of the

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New courts by certificate of appeal from
the other Islands in this building.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

(Semi-Weekly).

THE INCOME TAX

Business Men Vote Against the
Pending Act.

STRONG ARGUMENT IS HEARD

Neither a Government Measure
Nor a Public Necessity—Unjust.
Schedule E—Resolution.

"Resolved:—That it is the sense of
this meeting that House Bill No. 8,
"To provide revenue for the Govern-
ment by the imposition of a Tax on
Incomes," etc., is uncalled for, as the
Government has not asked for further
revenue than is now provided for; and
that the placing of such a tax in addi-
tion to those now imposed will not
meet with the approval of the tax-payers;
and be it further

"Resolved:—That as the present
laws are admitted to be unsatisfactory
in many respects, it would be well for
the Legislature now in session to pro-
vide for a Commission to consider the
present tax laws, including the license
laws and to report to the next Legisla-
ture a revised law upon the whole sub-
ject."

The foregoing is the resolution of
F. J. Lowrey. It was adopted without
an opposing vote at the income tax
meeting held in the Chamber of Com-
merce hall last evening. The gather-
ing of business men was upon invita-
tion of the House Committee to which
had been referred the income tax act
introduced by Representative Robert-
son of Oahu. The chairman was Rep-
resentative Pogue and beside him sat
Representatives Gear of Oahu and
Paris of Hawaii. There were in the
meeting 42 citizens and tax-payers.
All the large interests of Honolulu
were represented and it might as well
be said that all the large interests of
the islands were in the meeting. The
discussion was not lengthy and there
were only a few speakers. The whole
matter has been gone over several
times. It has had an airing before
assessors, the Executive and the com-
mittees of both Senate and House. Mr.
Pogue stated last evening that while
the committee of which he was chair-
man was pleased with the meeting and
would be glad to hear from property
holders at any time, it did not and
could not consider the vote of last
evening as in any way binding them to
any course of action.

Mr. Robertson made an explanation
of his measure. It was modeled on
the lines of the act that Mr. Winston
had introduced in the House two years
ago, which had become a law, but
which had been declared by the Sup-
reme Court to be unconstitutional. It
was believed that the act now present-
ed would prove itself solid and opera-
tive against any and all legal objec-
tions and further that it would be
equitable in every way. Schedule E,
Mr. Robertson said, had reached only
37 corporations and had increased their
taxes but slightly. As a matter of
fact, by the increase that had been
made the corporations were placed on
the same basis as the other property
holders and an income tax would be fair
to all. Mr. Robertson said that when
the income tax was in use it would
then be in order, if no difficulties of
administration had been encountered,
to repeal the Schedule E and revise
the license act. If at the last session
the country had been left with only the
income tax act it would have found it-
self in a few months without any
source of revenue outside the customs
and light licenses.

Mr. Swanzey said that so far as he was
able to learn there had not been an
expression from the Minister of Finance
or the Cabinet to the effect that
more money was needed for the con-
duct of public business. On the con-
trary, the Government seems well sat-
isfied with the amount of revenue now
being collected under the present laws.
This measure has been presented by
private parties. Is an income tax, un-
der existing circumstances either nec-
essary or desirable? The addition that
has been made to Government receipts
from the operation of Schedule E on
the plantations is very much larger
than stated by Representative Robert-
son. The general principle of an in-
come tax is good. Governed under prop-
er conditions it would not meet with
objection or resistance. But it seems
unfair and is grossly unjust to place
taxes upon taxes. There is now a spe-
cial law for taxing the plantations.
Then there is the regular property tax
and then there are the licenses and
in addition to all these it is proposed
to place an income tax. It was too
much altogether. This new law or
proposed act says, "You shall be taxed
simply because you make money" after
everything you have had been fairly or
sufficiently taxed. Altogether the tax-
ation will reach ten per cent. Laws
should not be established to work in-
justice to citizens.

Mr. W. A. Bowen read from a pa-
per which he had on a previous occa-
sion submitted to the committee.
Among the points he made were: That
with Schedule E in operation there
would be a double income tax. It is

proposed to tax a property that is in
no way defined by the constitution. It
is unconstitutional and discriminating.
It will breed dissatisfaction in many
ways. It will further confuse adminis-
tration of tax laws already embarrass-
ing and perplexing alike to the Govern-
ment and property holders. It af-
fords opportunity and suggestion for
evasion. It is on a speculative basis.
It has an objectionable and arbitrary
system of discounts. It presents a
wholly unfair basis of valuation. It
does not permit an appeal to the Su-
preme Court. Too much power is given
to the Minister and the officers in
his department and finally the Govern-
ment does not want the law.

Mr. Theo. H. Davies said that the
property law here was inaccurate and
involved and mistaken. A physician
earning perhaps \$10,000 a year would
pay on a few hundred of personal prop-
erty and the same might be said of
the lawyer. Taxes had gone up in the
country from one-eighth of one per
cent to one per cent on property.
Some enterprises considered excellent
investments pay only 5 per cent. A
genuine income tax is recommended
by its directness and simplicity. This
act is what some assessors makes it.
A tax should be collectable without
insult or persecution. An income tax
would be the most suitable for this
country. It should be inaugurated,
but it should be simple and should
take the place of property tax. At the
suggestion of Mr. Swanzey and in an-
swer to some questions by Mr. Mc-
Stocker, Mr. Davies explained that the
income tax in England now was 3 per
cent and was collected quietly and
without friction or undue publicity.
Mr. Davies thought with Mr. Bowen
that the whole question should be re-
ferred to a Commission to present an
act that would embody a revision of
the revenue laws here based on con-
clusions reached by thorough investi-
gation.

Senator Baldwin said that at first
in the last Legislature he was not in
favor of an income tax, but had be-
come friendly to it before the end of
the session. He had understood that
it was to be operated with the old
property tax alone and not with the
objectionable Schedule E. This Sched-
ule E was very objectionable in its
application. He had just been served
with notice that the valuation on Hau-
ku plantation was to be increased
\$100,000, that the same was to be done
with Paia and that Spreckelsville was
to be raised \$300,000. He could see
readily, as could anyone, that this was
simply guessing and perhaps trying to
see just how much could be imposed on
tax-payers. It is a case of snap judg-
ment and people don't like it. If the
matter was put to a popular vote the
people would be agreeable to having
both income and property tax if Sched-
ule E should be omitted. Consider-
ing the entire situation and the dis-
satisfactions and the dissatisfaction
of the Senator said he was in favor
of a Commission to present a fair
and equitable plan.

Mr. Geo. R. Carter suggested that a
Commission should have authority
that would enable it to ascertain just
what the income of the country was,
but he did not care to offer an amend-
ment to the resolution by Mr. Lowrey.
The resolution was then adopted and
the meeting adjourned.

Commander Craven Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Lieuten-
ant-Commander Charles Henderson
Craven, U. S. N. (retired), died here
today, aged 55 years. Craven was the
eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral
Thomas T. Craven and was born at
Fort Preble, Maine. He was gradu-
ated from the Naval Academy in 1860
and rendered efficient service in the
late war. He was on the Housatonic
when blown up by a torpedo boat off
Charleston in 1864. After the war he
served on the European and Pacific
stations.

Socialists Suppressed.

VIENNA, March 1.—Baron von
Gautschi, Premier and Minister of the
Interior, has reported to Emperor
Francis Joseph that the socialist
movement among the Hungarian peas-
ants has so far abated that the danger
may be considered as past. The police
campaign against the Socialists has
caused widespread offense by the forc-
ible photographing of respectable uni-
versity professors, doctors, journalists
and others suspected of the slightest
connection with the movement.

Price of Oil is Rising.

LIMA, Ohio, March 1.—The price of
crude oil continues upward in its flight
and it received another boost by an
advance again today of 4 cents per
barrel, making North Lima oil 60 cents
and South Lima and Indiana oil 55
cents. Pennsylvania oil also went up
4 cents and is quoted at 84 cents.
Much excitement prevails among pro-
ducers. Many predict that the price
will reach the dollar mark within the
next month.

Venezuela's President.

CARACAS, March 1.—Senator Ignacio
Andrade was today installed as Presi-
dent of the Republic of Venezuela for
the term of four years. He was elected
by an overwhelming majority at an
election held September 1st last, the
first popular election ever held in this
country.

Woodruff Celebrates His Birthday.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 1.—Wyl-
ford Woodruff, "prophet, seer and re-
velator" of the Mormon Church, cele-
brated his ninety-first birthday anni-
versary at the Tabernacle in this city
today.

MR. T. C. PORTER

A Honolulu Man Ends His Life
in California.

AT A RAILWAY STATION

Threw Himself Under Moving Cars.
Had Broken Down Here From
Overwork—A Valued Citizen.

OAKLAND, Cal., February 28.—T. C.
Porter of Honolulu threw himself un-
der a freight train at Livermore this
morning and was instantly killed. He
was insane at the time of the com-
mission of the desperate act. Six
months ago in a secluded place in
Golden Gate Park, San Francisco he
cut one of the arteries of his wrist.
He was found before he bled to death,
however, and has since been carefully
watched. Mr. Porter was an expert ac-
countant in Honolulu, and about a
year ago under the strain of too much
work his health gave out. He was ad-
vised to come to San Francisco for
special treatment and it was also
thought that the change of climate
would do him good. He made the trip
accompanied by his wife and five-year-
old daughter.

At San Francisco physicians advised
him that he was suffering from nerv-
ous exhaustion and he underwent a
course of treatment calculated to bene-
fit him. He grew worse, and, as stated,
made an attempt on his life. Four
months ago he was removed to Liver-
more and at once began to improve.
It was known that he had wanted to
kill himself, but his improvement had
been so marked that latterly no gen-
eral watch was kept on him.

Mr. Porter left home this morning
with the announcement that he was
going for a walk, as he felt that he
needed exercise. He went directly to
the Southern Pacific depot, where the
engine of a freight train was engaged
in switching some loaded cars. Mr.
Porter gained the track by what is
known as the McLean crossing, and
when the section of the train approach-
ed he jumped under the front car. Four
wheels passed over his neck and chest,
and when the train crew reached the
prostrate body the life had been crush-
ed from it.

Mr. Porter was a native of Massa-
chusetts, aged 50 years. He made his
home in Honolulu for many years,
however, and was very widely known
there. Deputy Coroner Arthur Pled-
er will hold an inquest on the body.
Mrs. Porter has advised the relatives
of her husband of his death and pend-
ing advices from them plans as to the
disposal of the body are in abeyance.

The foregoing account of the tragic
ending of the life of one of the best
known citizens of Honolulu was in the
papers that came by the bark Mohican,
arrived from San Francisco Wednesday
morning. By evening the intelligence
had been communicated to the rela-
tives and a few friends of Mr. Porter.
This news will shock Honolulu and
other communities of the Islands. Mr.
Porter was a man of high ability, un-
blemished character and always held
here positions of trust and responsi-
bility. His integrity was almost a
maxim in business circles. He was
one of the men of whom it was said
in earnest "his word is as good as his
bond." Mr. Porter was of pleasant,
companionable manner, of friendly,
sympathetic disposition and invariably
attracted those whom he met. Hunder-
reds of men here will consider his
death a signal personal bereavement.

Mr. Porter went to the Coast for his
health in June of last year. Under the
strain of close attention to business and
of overwork he had broken down some
time before. After a rest or an illness
of a few days he returned to his books
at the Spreckels & Co.'s banking house.
Under instructions from physicians he
took up driving and for two or three
hours every afternoon was on the
streets and roads in and about Hono-
lulu with Mrs. Porter and their child.
He still complained of lassitude and
weariness and was advised to try a
complete change of scenery and clim-
ate.

For the first few weeks on the Coast
Mr. Porter was much improved in
health and during the fall of last year,
intended at one time to return Hono-
lulu. Even while preparations were
being made for the home trip his ma-
lady of nervousness and insomnia came
on again with renewed vengeance.
Shortly after that the attempt at sui-
cide in Golden Gate Park was made.
The physicians then said that Mr. Por-
ter was afflicted with a suicidal mania
as a result of his breakdown. It
was ordered that he should be watched
and it was considered best that he
take residence in the sanitarium at
Livermore. He remained at that place
up to the time of his death.

Some four months ago there was
published in this paper an item to the
effect that Mr. Porter was on the road
to recovery and would soon return to
the Islands a well man again. This
statement was based upon facts given
in a letter penned by himself. In that
note he said that he felt better in ev-
ery way and was able to have more
and more restful sleep than in years.
It has not been mentioned here before,

but only a short time after this letter
was written, Mr. Porter made another
effort to end his life. He did this by
taking a knife from the pocket of a
brother who was sleeping with him and
trying to cut his throat.

Since the second attempt those
about Mr. Porter had been inclined to
the extreme vigilance on his behalf,
but often and for considerable periods
were thrown off guard by his demean-
or. He was sane and right in all mat-
ters and seemed to be entirely clear
of mind, but there always lurked the
intention, fixed and settled and immov-
able, to kill himself. All will deplore
deeply such a fate for so strong, cap-
able and worthy a man.

Theo. C. Porter was born in Dux-
bury, Mass., near Boston. He at a
very early age came to the Coast with
his brothers. In 1881, he arrived in the
Islands to take a position with Wm.
G. Irwin & Co., when that firm's es-
tablishment was in the old Masonic
Temple at the corner of Fort and
Queen street. In the new house on
Fort street he was first in charge of
the mercantile department and then
head bookkeeper. He gave entire sat-
isfaction in all these positions and was



THEO. C. PORTER.
(Photo by Williams).

promoted to have charge of the ac-
counts of the banking house of Claus
Spreckels & Co. In the early days of
the Provisional Government, when P.
C. Jones was compelled to retire from
the Cabinet on account of his health,
Mr. Porter was offered the portfolio
of Finance and being much urged con-
sented to become the Minister. He
found the combined strain of his bank
work and the Ministerial billet too
much and resigned from the Cabinet
much to the regret of his colleagues
and the people at large, regardless of
all in public as well as private
affairs.

It was about thirteen years ago,
that Mary Savage of this city became
Mrs. T. C. Porter. Her mother and
brothers are in the city. Four brothers
survive the late T. C. Porter. Geo. K.,
is the head of a big shoe manufactur-
ing firm in San Francisco and is in-
terested in mines, orchards and ranch-
es. F. F. Porter of this city is a well
known business man. Chas. and John
Porter are lumber mill owners in Santa
Cruz county, Cal. Kirk Porter of
Ordway & Porter here, is a nephew of
Theo. C. Porter.

Mr. Porter will leave his family in
comfortable circumstances, as he had
considerable property and carried life
insurance. He was a devoted Mason
and stood high in the esteem and coun-
sels of the fraternity here. He was
for many years one of the most active
members of Hawaiian Lodge No. 21,
being its secretary for term after
term.

A Hilo Hope.

A prominent and influential mem-
ber of the Government said yesterday
that in his opinion and according to
the ideas of perhaps a majority of
the Cabinet and Legislature the time
had come to give Hilo a new and ade-
quate public building. For this rea-
son there will be objection to an ap-
propriation for mending or adding to
the present court house and fall in the
middle of the town. At the present
time plans are being prepared for such
a building as seems to be needed. It
will be on a scale that will make it a
credit to any public building in
the Islands outside of perhaps the
Executive building. Money for a good
beginning will be asked of the Legisla-
ture in a few days.

Rain at Ewa.

The situation at Ewa plantation con-
tinues to be that the pumping plants
are having a rest. There is too much
rain. One of the men most interested
in the property said yesterday that it
would be economy to pump instead of
banding the present heavy rainfalls.
The rations are "cooked" by the sun
beating at intervals on the fields and
there is not a little difficulty and extra
expense in getting the cut cane from
the fields.

A man stands no chance of being
elected to the mayorship of a city un-
less he enjoys the confidence and es-
teem of his neighbors. Geo. W. Hum-
phrey is the popular mayor of Swan-
ton, Ohio, and under date of January
17, 1896, he writes as follows: "This
is to certify to our appreciation of
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My
family and neighbors have tested it,
and we know it is an excellent rem-
edy for coughs and colds.—GEORGE
W. HUMPHREY." Sold by all drug-
gists and dealers. Benson, Smith &
Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

CALLED FOR ITEMS

Rep. Loebenstein Asks How Money
Was Spent By President Dole.

LIST HAS ALREADY BEEN MADE

Senate Discusses Liability of Gov-
ernment for Killing Tubercu-
lous Cattle.

SENATE.

Twenty-second Day, March 15.
The Judiciary Committee reported
that they were considering the Presi-
dent's message on independent resolu-
tions. They were given further time
for consideration.

Senator Wilcox reported from the
special committee to which was refer-
red the claims for tuberculous cattle
killed. The committee reported that
they considered the question of the
liability of the Government was for
the Courts to settle. They approved
for putting an item in the bill to cover
any judgment the Courts might render
plaintiffs. They recommended \$3,400.

The salaries appropriation bill was
taken up and read by recapitulation
and passed. The usual enacting clause
was then passed and the bill passed as
a whole for the second reading. Third
reading was set for Monday. The re-
capitulation amounted to \$2,145,266,
less by \$2,240 than the amount in the
original bill. The amount is distribut-
ed as follows: Salary of President,
\$24,000; Permanent Settlements, \$10,-
840; Judiciary, \$161,300; Department of
Foreign Affairs, \$203,200; Department
of Finance, \$105,800; Postal Bureau,
\$129,720; Bureau of Customs, \$160,580;
Department of the Attorney-General,
\$405,540; Department of Public Instruc-
tion, \$482,200; Department of the In-
terior, \$33,720; Commission of Public
Lands, \$26,880; Bureau of Survey, \$26,-
760; Registry of Conveyances, \$14,720;
Bureau of Immigration, \$7,800; Bureau
of Water Works, \$27,074; Bureau of
Public Works, \$91,024; Board of
Health, \$148,384; Forest and Nurseries,
\$13,760; Public Grounds, \$9,444; Fire
Departments, \$63,520.

Appropriation act 3 was then taken
up. Senator McCandless withdrew his
motion to insert in line 9 an item of
\$2,500 to reimburse Consul C. T. Wild-
er.

An item of \$3,400 was inserted to
cover the claims of the dairies for cat-
tle killed in accord with the report of
the special committee. Senator Bald-
win said it was a difficult question
whether or not the Government was li-
able. Some of the dairies had certain-
ly suffered hardships and it might be
necessary to reimburse them. The
item in the bill would at least cover
the amount of the claims. If the Courts
gave them more they must wait until
the next period.

Senator McCandless was opposed to
inserting the item. Were it there it
would be one of the strongest argu-
ments before a Court or a Jury. They
could say that the appropriation had
been made by the Legislature and
therefore they believed in it. The sub-
ject had two sides. If the Legislature
began by reimbursing the dairy men
there was a question where it would
stop. It was an encouragement to the
owners of cattle to kill their stock
off, and expect to have returns for
them. The items would grow as the
pension roll of the United States had
grown, he thought. The Legislature
was not a jury and if the Court de-
cided against the Government it would
work no hardship on the dairy men to
wait for their money. They would
eventually get principal and interest.

Senator Brown said that he could
not understand how the insertion of
an item of this kind would prejudice
the high body of the Court or a res-
ponsible jury.

Senator McCandless said he had the
highest opinion of the Courts and the
juries of the country. They had been
one of the strongest bulwarks the
country had possessed in the troublous
times that had passed. He said he
resented the imputation that his re-
marks were a slur on the Courts.

Senator Hocking said it would be
just as logical to insert items to anti-
cipate claims of the British subjects
as to make an appropriation for these
claims.

Senator Baldwin failed to see, he
said, how the insertion of the item
could have any influence on the Courts.
He considered that they were above
taking the opinion of the Legislature
as a judgment.

Senator McCandless' motion to strike
from the committee's report the re-
commendation to appropriate the sum
was lost, the bill passed the reading
and was referred to the Committee on
Enrollment.

The House bill relating to coroner's
jury passed the second reading and
was referred to the Judiciary Commit-
tee.

The House bill relating to the con-
viction of accused persons, etc., was
read by title and referred to the Judi-
ciary Committee. Substitute House
bill relating to the service of summon-
es took the same course. The Substitute
House bill relating to allowing an

signees to maintain actions in their own names in certain cases took the same course.

Further time was granted the Committee on Commerce and the special committee having in charge the bills on Kapiolani Park lots.

HOUSE.

There was a quite a wait at the opening of the House yesterday morning for the requisite number of members to constitute a quorum.

Rep. Loebenstein read a long report of the Committee on Public Lands, making various recommendations in regard to petitions and resolutions referred to that body. This was placed in the hands of the Printing Committee.

The following petitions and resolutions were then presented:

1. Kaai—\$1,000 for a bridge at Kapa, Hana, Maui.
2. McCandless—\$7,000 for a bridge at Lahulu and \$3,000 for repairing the bridge at Kaupo.
3. Kaai—\$250 for enlarging the jail at Hana, Maui.
4. Kaai—\$150 for enlarging the jail-or's house at Hana, Maui.

All the above were referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements.

Rep. Achi gave notice of this intention to introduce the following:

"An Act to amend Section 31, Act 51 of the Laws of 1896, relating to persons exempt from taxes."

Rep. Achi introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the House that the translation of important bills, except for franchises asked for as well as private enterprises, be paid for as expenses of the House."

This evoked a great discussion and was finally referred to the Finance Committee.

Rep. Loebenstein propounded the following question to the Attorney-General:

1. Please state (a) by what constitutional or legal warrant the Executive Council appropriated the sum of \$10,000 for the expenses of the President's trip to Washington, D. C., U. S. A.? (b) How much of said appropriation was actually used by the President? (c) Please state in detail how the amount used by the President was expended?

2. Please state (a) The amount of money paid by the Board of Health for vaccine virus from October 1st, 1896 to October 1st, 1897? (b) Was this item included in the contract made by the Board of Health for drugs, etc. If not, why not? (c) Please state in detail amount of money paid for drugs and medicines at Oahu Prison from October 1st, 1896 to October 1st, 1897? (d) Was the furnishing of the item last referred to let out by tender or contract. If not, why not? (e) Please state in detail the amount of money used for drugs and medicines by the Hilo Hospital? (f) Were such drugs and medicines purchased from the contractor for Board of Health supplies. If not, why not? (g) Please state price, quantity and nature of all drugs, medicines and chemicals purchased by Dr. Alvarez while on his recent trip abroad as a delegate to the Berlin Congress, for the Board of Health? (h) Why were the anti-toxins used by others than the contractors to furnish such goods to the Board of Health? (i) Does not the Republic of Hawaii (through its authorities) let out by bid or tender the contract for furnishing the Queen's Hospital with groceries, poi, rice, fish, etc.? (j) Is the contract for furnishing said Hospital with drugs, medicines chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations, let out by tender or bid. If not, why not? (k) Is the contract for drugs and medicines used by the enlisted soldiers let out by tender or bid? If not, why not?

3. Please state (a) By what authority was Dr. Alvarez of Honolulu, commissioned a delegate to the late Berlin Congress? (b) Were his expenses as such delegate paid by the Republic of Hawaii? (c) If "yes," what constitutional or legal warrant existed for the payment of such expenses by the Republic of Hawaii? (d) Please state the amount expended by Dr. Alvarez. (e) Please state in detail, the items of such expenditure. (f) From what appropriation were Dr. Alvarez expenses paid?

4. Please state (a) If Dr. F. R. Day was not recently sent to points in the Empire of Japan and to points in the Empire of China by and at the expense of the Republic of Hawaii. (b) Please state what points in the Empire of Japan and in the Empire of China were visited by Dr. Day, and how long he remained at each point? (c) Please state in detail the items of expenditure by Dr. Day. (d) Please state from what appropriation or fund the expenses of Dr. Day were paid?

The Attorney-General asked that the question regarding the expenses of the President in the States, be withheld for two or three days as the President intended to make a detailed statement. Rep. Loebenstein refused, saying he was willing that the Attorney-General should be granted an extension of time in answering the questions.

Rep. Atkinson arose to criticize the taste of Rep. Loebenstein in propounding such a question. He asked the House to uphold him in condemning the action.

Rep. Loebenstein answered with a great deal of fire, accusing Mr. Atkinson of wandering about all the points of the political compass—from a Royalist to a Republican, then to an annexationist and tomorrow, back again to a Monarchist. He had brought in the questions in good faith. They were not his own but were handed him by someone to present to the Attorney-General.

Rep. Atkinson answered that the personal remarks of Rep. Loebenstein were in the same category as the questions just propounded and relating to the expenses of the President.

The Speaker ruled the questions propounded were out of order. Rep. Loebenstein appeared from this decision and then withdrew his appeal, stating that his intention in bringing in the questions had been to stir the matter. He had succeeded in doing that and would let the matter rest.

Second reading of Senate Bill No. 8 relating to extension of streets in Honolulu. Passed.

House Bill 28, referred to the Finance Committee.

ON HOUSE BILLS

Senate Discusses Concurrent Measures.

More Questions Asked in the Lower Branch—Street Appropriations Asked.

SENATE.

Twenty-third Day, March 16.

Senator Holstein presented a petition from residents and tax payers of North Kohala asking that \$3,000 be appropriated to build a road to the Government leased lands in the district. The petition was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements.

The opium act and the act to provide the Oahu Railway with wharves were reported printed by Senator Rice who also reported appropriation bill 3. The total of the bill as returned by the committee amounted to \$84,215.17.

Senator Lyman reported from the Judiciary Committee on the House bill relating to coroner's inquests.

Senator Brown of the Judiciary Committee reported on the message of the President relative to joint resolutions.

There was some discussion as to whether the report should be adopted or ordered printed and what would be the effect of adopting it. As the House had asked for a conference on the subject it was voted on motion of Senator McCandless to refer the report to the Committee on Rules to confer with the House committee. The opinion of the Judiciary Committee was that resolutions upon the action or course taken by the Executive should be joint, and as such an expression of the Legislature and not one branch thereof. If the practice resolved itself into the passage by only one member of the Legislative power of approval or dissatisfaction, the Executive might receive one day a resolution from one branch condemning an action, and the next day one from the other branch recommending such action.

Senator Brown reported from the Judiciary Committee House bills relating to suspension of sentence, to the service of summons, to the finding of accused persons guilty of a lesser offense than that charged.

Senator McCandless gave notice of his intention of introducing an act to convert land at Aala into a public park.

Appropriation bill 3 for unpaid claims was taken up and the usual enacting clause passed and the bill as a whole passed second reading. Third reading was set for Tuesday. Senator McCandless had been petitioned to introduce an item of \$25 for hack hire for the Band on New Year's Day, 1893. Minister Cooper stated that the bill was presented the first time some two weeks ago, and he believed that it was rather too late in the day for any firm to send in a bill for services rendered five years ago. No action was taken on the item.

On motion of Senator Brown the opium bill was read by title and was referred to a special committee of five members.

The Senate bill to provide the Oahu Railway with wharf land was read by title and referred to a special committee of three members.

The House bill relating to coroner's inquests was taken up, together with the report of the Committee recommending its passage. Senator Brown gave the history of laws on coroner's inquests. He explained that there was no change in the principle of the law. The amendment provides for the exercise of the discretion of the coroner in calling inquests and for the payment of \$2 a day to coroner's Jurors. The report of the committee was adopted passing the bill at second reading. It was set for third reading on Friday.

The substitute House bill relating to assault and battery convictions passed second reading on the adoption of the report of the committee and was set for third reading on Thursday.

The substitute House bill relating to the service of summons passed the second reading on the adoption of the recommendation of the committee. Third reading was set for Thursday.

The House bill relating to the suspension of sentence was taken up section by section, and provoked discussion. The committee believed that the act as reported is too sweeping. They made no recommendation as to the passage of the bill. The Attorney-General said that in actual operation the law had proved exceedingly beneficial. In the years 1894 and 1895 there were 293 suspensions and under them only 12 cases where sentence was imposed. In the last period there were 468 suspensions and only 22 sentences imposed under them. There were many cases where the convicted persons were not criminals at heart and the suspension of sentence prevented a repetition of the act. The act as introduced would distribute the responsibility.

The practical effect had been good. In any case there must be some discretion. Out of the many cases brought before the Magistrates some were brought in against people who would be benefited by the suspension of sentence. Criminals should be placed where they could not injure society. The whole object of law was to protect the community to prevent crime. If a man is a thief at heart he should be placed where he cannot steal. The Attorney-General believed that there was too much running to get out warrants. If the law failed the responsibility would be placed back on the prosecuting officers and the noble prosecutor.

Senator McCandless said in support of the bill that it appeared in operation to be like putting a man under bond to keep the peace and gave him a better chance to get out of the channels of misdemeanor.

Senator Baldwin said he believed in the principle of the law and it had not

been abused. The Supreme Court had ruled that the Circuit Court had the right of suspending sentence. This fact would make it appear that there was a probability that such power was constitutional.

The sections were passed separately and the bill passed as a whole on second reading. Third reading was set for Thursday.

On the motion of Senator Waterhouse to take up appropriation bill 4 without waiting for the loan bill, Senator Brown said he understood that the Cabinet was hesitating to bring in the loan bill to ascertain definitely whether or not the annexation treaty would be passed this session. That condition would change the need of the appropriation bill.

The Attorney-General said that the question of annexation was an element in the delay in bringing in the loan bill but there were items from the other Islands that were constantly coming in and changing the complexion of the bill.

Attention was drawn to the large balance in the treasury. Senator McCandless thought the balance was large enough and some of the public improvements should be paid for out of the surplus revenue now in the treasury instead of allowing the fund to increase. At present there was a surplus in the treasury of over \$300,000. The Senator was of the opinion that this money should be put in circulation so that the working people and the merchants could benefit by it. While the taxes were coming in they had actually been a stringency of the money markets, so much ready cash had been withdrawn from circulation.

The Attorney-General replied that the matter had been thoroughly discussed by the Executive. It had been decided that in the present political uncertainty a surplus should be kept in case annexation would be consummated and the revenues of the Customs Department and the Postal Bureau absorbed by the United States as the treaty provides.

The Senate decided to postpone further discussion. At 12 o'clock it was voted to adjourn without holding an afternoon session out of respect to the bereavement of Senator Schmidt.

HOUSE.

At the opening of the House yesterday morning, Rep. McCandless asked for leave of absence of one day which was granted. Rep. Kao was excused until Monday. The Attorney-General asked for one more day for answering the questions of Rep. Loebenstein.

Resolved, That for the benefit of the Public a road or a street should be opened from King street at a point where the old soap works stand, and to run in a mauka line and to meet with the new Vineyard street. Therefore, the sum of \$5,000 be appropriated for purchasing claims, etc.

Resolved, That whereas the road at Aala is one of the most miserable within the District of Honolulu. Therefore, that the sum of \$5,000 be appropriated for enlarging and repairing said road.

Petition—"The undersigned tax-payers and owners of all lands situate on the Asylum road, Kapalama, Honolulu, Oahu, respectfully represent as follows:

1. They eagerly desire that the Asylum road be widened (that is the road leading from the Reform School to the Insane Asylum) to 30 feet wide.
2. That electric lights be placed on the said Asylum road.
3. That \$10,000 be appropriated to liquidate the damages of land owners and other expenses of widening, together with the expenses of constructing electric lights.

The above resolutions and petition were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Rep. Kahaulelo propounded the following questions to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

1. Please state why the Government recognizes no other claimant for damages except that of one English subject?
2. Please state if the English Government has made claim for any other of her subjects residing here, who were imprisoned or afterwards exiled during the revolution of 1895? If so, how many claims have been made, and who are the persons named? How much is demanded for each one of the claimants or is the demand in a lump sum? If so, how much is that sum?
3. Please state if the Government has compromised or settled with any person or persons that were in prison during the uprising of 1895? If so, what are their names and what did each party receive and when was payment paid?
4. Please state if the United States Government has officially dropped entirely all claims for damages for any of her subjects here, who were imprisoned or exiled during the revolution of 1895? If not, what are the names of those whose claims are made, and how much?
5. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has stated to this House once that Durrell's case has been dropped. Please state if the United States Government has officially dropped it.

The Speaker remarked that questions of a similar nature had already been propounded to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and an answer to the effect that replies along the line suggested would hardly be fit at the present time. Probably the same answer would be received to these questions.

Minister Damon stated that he was in favor of questions being asked by the members of the House. It was a good thing for the Government and also for the people. Each question propounded by a member should receive due consideration.

House Bill No. 18 to amend "An Act to consolidate and amend the law of evidence," passed third reading by a vote of 10 to 2. Atkinson and Wilder voting no.

Third reading of House Bill No. 32, defining highways. Passed unanimously.

House Bill No. 34 brought up to third reading and referred back to the Re-

vision Committee. This bill relates to the appointment of interpreters and stenographers, for certain Courts of the Republic. Rep. Pogue's amendment to have the District Magistrate of Wailuku admitted under this head was adopted.

House Bill No. 20, relating to the publication of reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court, passed second reading. Third reading set for today.

The answers of the Minister of the Interior to questions propounded by Rep. Loebenstein and dealing with road contracts on the Island of Hawaii, brought up for consideration.

Rep. Paris introduced the following: Resolved, That the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint a committee of five members to investigate if the public funds have been expended according to law, in building roads and other public improvements, the awarding and accepting of contracts and that questions and answers of Rep. Loebenstein and Paris to the Minister of Interior in regard to road and road contracts be referred to this committee, said committee to be empowered to subpoena witnesses or other expenses necessary in the premises.

The resolution was adopted and the Speaker announced he would give the names of the committee later.

Proposed amendment to Article 63 of the Constitution passed first reading unanimously. Second reading set for Thursday.

House adjourned at 12 m.

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THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO HOFFMAN, Manager.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Your money back at your grocer's—if you don't think that SCHILLING'S BEST is the cheapest of all the baking powders that you ever knew of.

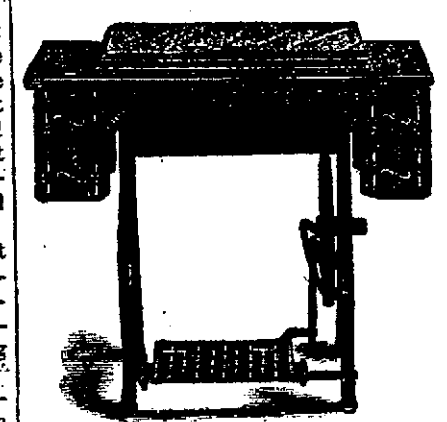
"But," you may say, "I can get baking powder for half the money."

Yes, but SCHILLING'S BEST is worth more than twice as much, because it does more work and does no harm—as alum and other cheap baking powders do.

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MR. J. G. SPENCER, PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Honolulu.

DEAR SIR:—The Secretary Disc Plow I purchased from you is giving us satisfaction. We are using it to plow under a crop of lupins. They are three feet high and very thick. Your plow turns them completely under, at the same time plowing the land fourteen inches deep.

I feel satisfied that with this plow the draft for the same quantity and depth of work is as 6 to 8. That is, with the old plow, to do the same work, it takes 8 good mules; with your plow it takes only 6, and they are less tired at night.

Please send me another plow by first schooner leaving for this.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you may see fit. Yours truly,

A. LIDGATE.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR THE MIRBLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., Ltd. Sugar Machinery WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators. JOHN FOWLER & CO. (Limited), Ltd. Steam Ploughs and Portable Railway. THE RIBDON IRON WORKS General Engineering. MAROUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery. J. HARRISON CARTER Disintegrators.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

WAS IT EXTERNAL?

Maine Explosion Inquiry Pointing to That Conclusion.

SEC. LONG TALKS UNOFFICIALLY

Foreign Relations Committee May Recommend the Joint Resolution.

NEW YORK, March 2.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs:

Though no official information has been received from the court of inquiry as to the character of the evidence it has obtained, and though none is expected until the final report is prepared, the belief in Administration circles that the Maine was destroyed by an external explosion continues to gain strength.

The dispatch from Havana indicating that the Maine's bow was broken by the explosion, the keel being found in two pieces, the nearest ends of which are separated by a distance of from two and a half to three feet, has tended to strengthen the conviction that the ship was not destroyed by an internal accident.

No official information as to this discovery has yet been received, but when taken in connection with testimony as to the finding of the keel plates from the double bottoms on top of the wreckage it is regarded as the strongest evidence that the primary explosion which destroyed the ship came from below her keel, though some of the powder in her magazines may have subsequently exploded and still further wrecked her.

WEYLER DENIES.

Says He Knows Nothing of Mines in Havana Harbor.

MADRID, March 2.—General Weyler denied having any knowledge of mines in Havana harbor in the following language today:

"I deny most emphatically there being any foundation whatever for the reports published in the American press that I placed any mines or torpedoes in the harbor of Havana. Nor did I withdraw any papers relating to such plans, none existing. It is totally absurd that any one knowing the Spanish military organization should give credit to such a foolish idea. My defensive preparations were confined to mounting large caliber artillery in such a manner as seemed to me fully to protect the harbor.

"Any other version of the mines and so forth is calumny too foolish for people to believe."

Hopes to Defer Autonomy.

MADRID, March 1.—It is the general diplomatic opinion here that relations between the two countries will not change unless it shall be proved that the blowing up of the Maine was intentional. Public feeling is less excited and Spaniards hope that the United States will await the operation of autonomy until April 25th, on which date the new Cortes will meet. If the status quo can be maintained without American intervention until the rainy season begins in Cuba, Spain expects that peace in the island will practically be effected before the rainy season ends in the autumn.

Submarine Mine Theory

HAVANA, March 2.—Without adding unnecessarily to the flood of surmises, conjectures and prophecies concerning the finding of the Court of Inquiry, it is fair to say that, as a matter of fact, most of the naval officers here and at Key West incline to the opinion that the court will find that the disaster to the Maine was caused by the explosion of a floating submarine mine under the port side of the ship, forward. Opinions differ as to whether the mine was made of high explosives, such as wet and dry cotton, or ordinary gunpowder.

Secretary Long Talks.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Secretary Long of the Navy is reported as saying that Spain had no connection with the destruction of the Maine and that the affair cannot involve the countries as the incident is now closed. The utterances of the Secretary have created considerable comment.

HAD BETTER STAY AWAY.

Ode Man Says \$2 a Day at the Sound Better Than \$5 at Skagway.

NANAIMO, (B. C.), February 28.—The steamer Oregon arrived at Departure Bay this afternoon with several passengers, among them being Dr. C. B. Estes of Astoria, Or. Dr. Estes says there are many cases of cerebro spinal meningitis at Skagway. This is caused

by the cold winds from the mountains coming in contact with the sea breeze. The 24 hours previous to the sailing of the steamer 17 deaths occurred. The doctor says the disease is confined to people between 20 and 35 years years.

The people returning on the steamer are disgusted with Skagway, which is controlled by 200 gamblers. One of the Oregon's passengers is H. Butt of Duquesne, Pa., who is returning home from the summit. He sold out for \$160, having spent \$500 in transportation. He reports 20 feet of snow on the summit, and the weather so bad that the miners cannot proceed. Another man from the Sound says \$2 a day there is better than \$5 at Skagway, and advises all to stay away.

FATE OF THE TREATY.

Date Set to Decide Whether or Not to Abandon It.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—On Saturday next the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will decide whether or not it is the best policy to abandon the Hawaiian annexation treaty and take up the bill providing for annexation.

THE KEARSARGE CHRISTENING.

Mrs. Winslow Ignores the Request of the W. C. T. U.

NEWPORT NEWS, (Va.), March 2.—Mrs. Winslow, who is to christen the battleship Kearsarge, to be launched here March 24th, will not use water in the ceremony. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union had requested that she adopt the course outlined by Miss Bradley, who had announced her intention of breaking a bottle of spring water over the prow of the Kentucky as it begins its initial voyage, but Mrs. Winslow refused to adopt the suggestion. She says she will abide by the wishes of her husband and use champagne.

She is the wife of Lieutenant Winslow, U. S. N., a descendant of the commander of the old Kearsarge, which defeated the Alabama.

TALKING IMPEACHMENT.

Representative Lewis Disapproves of Long's Action.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—For the first time since the adoption of rules in Congress, have speakers been denied the right to discuss the affairs of this country when in committee of the whole upon state function. Secretary Long, through his friends, says that his remarks were personal and not official. When Bayard claimed exemption from his Edinburgh speech and his London utterances as his personal expressions and not those of the Ambassador, the House of Congress informed him that there was no way by which such a decree of divorce between his personal blunders and his official dignity could be had.

The present House has the same to say of Long. It is stated that it was but a mistake on the part of the Secretary. More than \$20,000,000 seems to have been made upon the stock exchange as a result of the attitude of the Secretary.

Representative James Hamilton Lewis of Washington has determined to attempt the impeachment of Secretary Long, and will introduce a resolution to that end as soon as the opportunity offers.

A resolution reciting impeachment could be considered privileged under the ruling made by the present Speaker upon the resolution of Barrett of Massachusetts tendering articles of impeachment against Bayard. Such a subject is only privileged when calling for impeachment.

THE GOVERNMENT LOST.

London Elections Show Decided Gain for Progressives.

LONDON, March 3.—The elections passed off today with no notable incident. The attempt of the Earl of Denbigh to oust John Burns in Battersea failed. Earl Russell, Progressive candidate, was defeated at Hammersmith. Among those reelected were the Earl of Hardwicke, Baron Monkswell, Sir Horace Farquhar, the Right Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre and Sir J. B. Tundell Maple.

The latest returns show that the Progressives have elected 67 of their candidates and the Moderates 40. A recount will be necessary in Chelsea, and the results in the city proper Fulham and Wadsworth, will not be declared until tomorrow. Thus far the Progressives show a net gain of 13 seats. The Moderates have gained only two seats in Central Finsbury, and this owing to a split in the Progressive ranks.

The pollings showed no marked increase over previous elections, but the return of a number of extreme Socialists is a feature of the result. It is expected that the Progressives will have a majority of at least 24 in the new County Council. Although the Conservative party made strong attempts to infuse politics into the contest, resulting in a somewhat increased poll the increase was not in the direction they desired. The Progressives secured 15,000 votes increase, against an increase of 5,000 for the Moderates, thus

improving their position almost everywhere in addition to the seats gained.

The Daily News will say tomorrow: We hope Her Majesty's Government feels comfortable this morning. They deliberately descended into a purely municipal arena and have been soundly thrashed for their pains.

KING GEORGE ATTACKED.

An Attempt Made to Assassinate Ruler of Greece.

LONDON, February 28.—While the King of Greece was driving in the outskirts of Athens with his daughter he was assailed by two men armed with rifles. Nine shots were fired, and an attendant was wounded, but the King was untouched. His Majesty displayed great courage and sought only to shield the princess. All parties deplored the attempt. Thousands of persons gathered in front of the palace in the evening giving vent to ovations. On Sunday there was a Te Deum in the Cathedral. Immense crowds lined the route and acclaimed their Majesties. The assailants escaped, and have not been traced.

LONDON, March 1.—A man named Karditza, employed by the Athens municipality, has been arrested. He admits firing at the King, and regrets the failure of his attempt.

CHINESE LOANS.

Arrangements Now Completed With Several Banks.

PEKING, March 1.—The negotiations for the Chinese Government with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank for a loan have been concluded. Arrangements of issuing the English half of the Chinese loan have been completed at the price of 90, and a percentage of 4%.

Not Promote Shipping.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—Senator Perkins, who attended a meeting of the Maritime Convention last week in New York, said today there was little probability that there would be any bill for the promotion of American shipping introduced at the present session of Congress. Neither the Elkins plan of discriminating duties, nor the Edmunds bill, which was based on port privileges principally, meets with the favor of all shipping men.

Abandonment of Relief Expedition.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs today decided to recommend the passage of a joint resolution authorizing the abandonment of the expedition for the relief of the miners in the Klondike region, which was authorized last December. The resolution provides for the sale of both the reindeer and the supplies purchased for the expedition.

McKinley's Ancestry.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A young woman arrived from Ireland a few days ago and called on President McKinley last Monday to present to him the genealogical tree of the McKinleys of Conagher, from which family the President is descended. She also gave to him a piece of peat from the old McKinley homestead.

President Dole's Gift.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—A substantial evidence of sympathy for the survivors of the Maine and the families of the victims came to hand at the Navy Department today in the shape of a check of \$500 from President Dole of Hawaii. The money was turned into the Maine relief fund.

German Challenge Yale's Crew.

NEW HAVEN, (Conn.), March 3.—The Yale University boat crew has received a challenge from the Allgemeiner Alister Club of Hamburg, Germany, to participate in the international regatta to be held in Germany next July. The challenge will not be accepted.

HEAVY RECEIPTS.

Police Court fines Foot Up to a Big Sum.

The record in the Deputy Marshal's office of fines and costs since March 1st of last year shows that the officers of the law are attending to their business. Figures speak for themselves and as evidence that the statement already made is founded on fact, the following is given:

Fines and costs by months since March 1, 1897: March, \$1,585.70, April, \$978.60, May, \$1,653.70, June, \$682.70, July, \$1,042.60, August, \$1,498.15, September, \$833, October, \$1,189.60, November, \$669.70; December, \$713.90; January, (1898), \$508; February, \$727.40. This is a total of \$12,087.05 for 12 months.

Up to the 15th of this month \$873.90 have been taken in fines and costs this, as well as the figures given above of course representing the Government's share. The 1st day of March, 1897, was the time when the Deputy Marshal was made responsible for the fines and costs imposed by the District Magistrate.

California Has Them Too.

The Chronicle of March 1 says: The board of inspectors appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the case of the 24 Japanese who arrived on the steamship Peking on January 22d has found that 23 of the immigrants were farm laborers in Japan, and that none of them brought with him more than \$40 in money. All

of them say that they did not come to do any work and they would not take work if it were offered. According to their own story they are dependent upon relatives in Japan. For these reasons the conclusion is reached that they came to this country in violation of the Federal laws. In the case of one remaining Japanese it is found that he came in violation of the contract labor law. The deportation of the entire party is ordered at the expense of the steamship company which brought them to this country.

More Maui Railway Case.

Attorney W. R. Castle sat on the Supreme Bench in Chambers yesterday, on account of the absence of the Chief Justice, who is still on the sick list. The case was another controversy between the Hawaiian Commercial Company (Spreckelsville plantation) and the Kahului railway. These litigants have been prominent in the halls of justice every day now for more than a week. The cases are very important, involving heavy business interests and perhaps the future of at least one Island enterprise.

Habeas Corpus.

J. Viercke, the Lihue plantation laborer now "on the reef" here serving a year after conviction before a magistrate on Kauai, on a charge growing out of a difficulty with a luna, has been granted a return on a writ of habeas corpus. Justice Frear, of the Supreme Court, made the order. The writ is returnable on Monday next. It is alleged that

there is a flaw in the mittimus which gave the man over to the custody of the jailor.

Will of Jos. Seabury.

The will of the late Joseph Seabury was filed for probate in the Circuit Court yesterday and was approved. The widow is named as executrix, without bond. The will was made in 1887, and is quite lengthy. The only property mentioned is real estate of the value of \$6,000 and a small amount of personal belongings. The widow is made sole legatee to hold all the estate during her lifetime. Eventually the property is to be divided amongst the children with the Bishop of Panopolis as trustee.

Rain On Hawaii.

The Claudine returned from Maui and Hawaii ports yesterday morning with both passenger and freight accommodations taxed to their utmost. Purser Beckley reports as follows: There were 19 inches of rain during last Friday and Saturday, the heaviest of all that has been experienced in the Rainy City for a long time.

On the morning of February 20, 1895, I was sick with rheumatism, and lay in bed until May 21st, when I got a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first application of it relieved me almost entirely from the pain and the second afforded complete relief. In a short time, I was able to be up and about again.—A. T. MOREAUX, Luthier, Minn. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

TIMELY TOPICS

March 16, 1898.

Could We But Read

The thoughts of the good housewife as she surveys the ruin of her carpets and polished floors, worked by the dirty shoes of her lord, or slave—it matters little what name he is called—during this long spell of rain and mud, what an interesting volume might be prepared. "Ignorance is bliss," 'tis said, and this is true sometimes, but there can be no "bliss in ignorance" of the fact that destroyed carpets, etc., are unknown to users of the celebrated

Hartman

Wire Door Mats.

They are infinitely superior to the cocoanut fibre mats and are practically indestructible. They are always clean and neat and should be used in every home throughout the land.

We have them in many sizes and patterns and have also a splendid line of

Cocoanut Mats.

Good and cheap. Make a point of calling on us when down our way.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Limited.

Cheap AND Powerful.

A walk through most any section of this city at night when all is still will cause anyone to wonder why more sickness does not exist. The obnoxious odors from defective sewerage and many other causes ought to be overcome and that at once.

5 CENTS A GALLON.

Look after your cess-pools, water closets and garbage barrels. They are fever producers. Keep them free from offensive odors.

It saves doctor's bills.

ODORLESS AND HARMLESS.

Much simpler and more convenient than Chloride of Lime, Carbolic Acid and many other disinfectants. Used in all the prominent Hospitals and Public Buildings throughout the United States.

PURIFY THE STUFF.

Sold in any quantity from 25 cents upwards. Give it a trial.

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PLOWS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS;
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GRAPHITE AND GRAPHITE PAINT;
"GARLAND" STOVES AND RANGES;
BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES;
GASOLINE STOVES;
AGATE AND TIN WARE;
LAMPS;
"AUTOMATIC" AND "NEW VICTORIA" SEWING MACHINES.

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ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND —
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SALTS, ETC., ETC.
Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.
For further particulars apply to
DR. W. AVERDAK, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Vapo-Resolene Cures while you Sleep
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.
Oresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative power is wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, N. H. Agents.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1898

THE HOUSE STRIKES A SNAG.

The organ of the House, edited by one of its members, accused us of "belittling the House." Let us see if the House has not "belittled itself." When the giant in the fairy story reduces himself down every day towards the stature of a dwarf does he not belittle himself?

The House passed a resolution—instructing the Executive, which includes the Attorney General, in its duties in the matter of the endorsement of warrants of arrest issued by magistrates. The statement of the House were quite too clever to permit the resolution to go to the Senate. So it is passed without the concurrence of the Senate, and was fired off at the Executive.

If the House has no power to pass such a resolution, then it has simply made an ass of itself, and tried a "bluff" on the Executive.

Article 59 of the Constitution reads: "The Legislature has the power to enact wholesome laws, not inconsistent with this Constitution."

The Legislature consists of the House and the Senate. That's plain enough, and under the Constitution, that is all it can do. A law must be passed by both branches. That's plain too.

And the Legislature under this article can only make "wholesome" laws and nothing more. Is that not plain enough?

And if the House attempts to do anything besides passing of "wholesome laws," with the concurrence of the Senate, it attempts to do something that is unauthorized by the Constitution. Is that not plain?

Then if the House attempts to "advise" the Executive, or "suggest" something to the Executive, it does so without any authority, under the Constitution; because the Constitution holds its whip over the House, and tells it that all it can do is to pass, with the Senate, "wholesome laws." Now "good advice" and "instructions" are not wholesome laws.

Now if the House can "instruct" or advise the Executive about its duty in the matter of warrants, it can pass a hundred resolutions instructing it on other matters, and it can also instruct or advise the Judiciary, and in this way "run things generally."

In the meantime the poor old Senate is side tracked, and is left to watch the House run things.

The way to interpret the Constitution is to read it as it is written, and not as one wishes that it was written. That instrument simply says "the Legislature may pass wholesome laws." Now if the House wishes to instruct the Government in its duty, let it at once propose an amendment to the Constitution to this effect: "The Legislature has the power to enact wholesome laws and the House may without the concurrence of the Senate instruct and advise and Department of the Government."

The House, in passing a resolution not authorized by any provision of the Constitution, virtually and in effect says "Damn the Constitution."

The truth is, we believe, that the cute Oahu members of the House, finding themselves shut in by the Constitution, which requires joint action by the Senate, determined to "dig out" just as prisoners dig out tunnels under the prison walls and get away from restraint. So this resolution of the House was a "dig out" under the constitutional wall in order to escape the restraint of the Senate. Suddenly the Executive appears as policeman X and says "where are you at?" and takes them before the Senate that will wink its weather eye at them, and whisper "quite too smart, eh?" thought you would escape from the Constitution?

But we shall have some curiosities of legal literature before the session is over if the House works out its own ideas of law.

SENATOR McCANDLESS' READERS.

Owing to the wild charges made by Senator McCandless against the Government through its Board of Health the time of the Senate was taken up with the explanations made by the Attorney General as President of the Board.

These Islands lie close to the great pest breeding countries of the world. A steady stream of travel and immigration flows in from those countries. Our port cannot be closed to this trade and immigration, for reasons which are apparent enough. We have once been caught by the cholera, in spite of our vigilance. We have learned the value of obtaining the best information which will enable us to fight these diseases. The cost of obtaining most valuable information was an insignificant

thing. Senator McCandless, standing alone in the Senate calls the investigations "junketing trips." We wonder that the women and the babies of the town don't mob him when he ridicules the means taken to guard these Islands from the vast disease breeding areas of the Orient.

Then an officer of the United States Government comes here, and in the interests of the American people desires to see the Leprosy Settlement. He is taken there at the cost of a few dollars. It is called one of the "junketing trips" by the Senator. The United States has given to us two scores of millions of dollars in "bounties." And when our officials give one of its health officers a cheap trip to obtain important information, the Senator shakes his fist in the face of the great American gift horse. What an excellent and generous annihilation!

When Minister Cooper pays an official visit to the American warships, and hands the boat boys some change, and enters it as a disbursement, ought not the Senator to rise and wildly shout at such "junketing trips?" Why can't the Minister take a punt and scull himself to the warship?

"The blackguards of the morning paper," as the Senator calls them, are just beginning to get mad with the Senator, and if provoked, will make a few remarks on behalf of the public.

As it is they will content themselves just now with reflecting on a maxim of Mr. Josh Billings, which is applicable to this "live" Senator.

"The live man is not always a deep thinker, he jumps at conclusions, just as a frog daz, and don't always land at the spot he is looking at."

J. J. JESTER.

The use in common, by the Star and the Independent of the phrase "King's Jester" in scornful derision of the Advertiser, reminds us of the early days when two natives would purchase in common one pair of trousers, and wear them on alternate days, more as an ornament than as a necessity.

The Star and Independent have, we suspect, fraudulently obtained the pair of trousers on which was labelled "King's Jester," and was owned and habitually exhibited by the poor dead Ka Leo newspaper, during its brief existence.

We observe now with curiosity, that the Star wears them one day, and the Independent is naked of wit. The next day, the Independent wears them and the Star goes naked of wit.

This practice violates public decency. Would it not be a wiser plan for the Star to wear one leg of the trousers with "King's" embroidered on it in large letters, and the Independent to wear the other leg with "Jester" on it, in an equally conspicuous place?

There is no reason why on the arrival or departure of every foreign steamer, the editors of these two papers, each wearing his single leg part of the trousers, should not stand side by side on the dock, facing the mountains of course, and in such an attitude that the raptured tourists, looking from the deck of the vessel should read plainly across the twin exposures, the words "King's Jester," and exclaim: "What a climate! What wit!"

Besides, it should be a source of revenue, for no educated tourist would refuse to put in the hat some substantial testimonial to the joint services of the two papers that are preserving the only real wit these Islands have ever produced.

THE COFFEE INDUSTRY.

The Advertiser's remarks on the coffee industry, and the Bulletin's rather savage rejoinder, indicate that the speculators in coffee lands have been touched. Whenever any person or paper advises caution in new enterprises, the "boomers" instantly yell out "pessimism."

We have regarded and do regard the coffee industry as one of the most important agencies in securing good civilization here. Indeed it seems at times, as if it was the last ditch of the Anglo-Saxon on these Islands. We have believed in the Government's promotion of the industry, as a political measure without any limit whatever as to cost and in such a wise manner as to prevent the arrest of the flourishing growth of Hawaii and the town of Hilo.

The deadliest of all the enemies of the coffee or other industries is the crank and boomer. The highways of America from Florida to California are white with the bones of those who have perished with the "boom" disease. We have been repeatedly told that the majority of the fruit ranches of California are mortgaged beyond redemption. Their owners have been cruelly misled by cranks and boomers who are honest enough but have no time for honest facts.

Our coffee industry is too supremely valuable to be exposed to the ravages of the "boom" pest which we notice has been spreading rapidly.

Regarding the value of our coffee we believe in coming down out of the clouds, and doing some practical work

There are men in Chicago and New York who deal in coffee by the millions of pounds, and can raise up the value of ours. The judgments of these men have value. The sooner we get rid of "this experienced man who says Hawaiian coffee is the finest in the world," the better it will be. We need the opinion of the trade. We have not got it. When the Bulletin says that our coffee is worth 8 cents per pound more than the Brazilian, it gives its own guesses, and not the opinions of the men who fix the prices of coffee. We hope our coffee is worth 20 cents per pound more than the Brazilian. Why does not the Bulletin publish some accounts of sales made by Folger & Company?

The coffee trade knows a good thing when it sees it. The trade is not made up of fools.

We took the trouble, last July, to consult one of the largest wholesale grocery houses of New York City, on a proposition to introduce Hawaiian coffee to the retail trade of the Atlantic States. The comments made by men who handle more coffee of all kinds in one day, than have been produced in these Islands from the beginning, do not quite agree with those of the Bulletin.

The prices of coffee are unusually depressed, and will recover. But what we need, and should have had long ago, is not the "boom" opinions of the ever present "experienced" man, but the cold judgments of the coffee trade itself. Will the Bulletin publish some of the sales accounts returned by Folger & Company, San Francisco, to some of our coffee shippers? We suggest that the Bulletin ask H. Hackfeld & Company, Limited, about the large European markets for our coffee. We have not the least intimation of what their reply would be.

The Advertiser calls for the "pessimistic" bottom facts, nothing more. The coffee industry must not be trifled with.

PENAL CONTRACT LAWS.

Considered as an abstract proposition, the penal contract labor system is not tolerated by the civilized races. The special and pressing reasons for abolishing the system here, aside from the reasons in the abstract, are the intense opposition of the powerful laboring classes and indeed of all classes in the United States to it, and our dependence on the States for prosperity. The existence of the penal system is a club in the hands of the enemies of reciprocity, with which to crush our prosperity.

On the other hand a change in our labor system may involve the serious injury of the entire white and native population. Should the abolition of the penal system result in the crippling of the plantations, the very first to feel it will be the mechanics, storekeepers, clerks, lawyers, doctors, school teachers and general laborers.

Necessary as the change is, it involves risks, notwithstanding the success of the share system. But it is a serious business to try sudden experiments with the one single industry on which the community lives.

We are between the Devil and the deep sea. So far, we have been contented to stand still, and see whether the Devil would clutch us, or the sea swallow us. They move up slowly, and we shall be forced to jump before long.

A solution of the labor question has been thought of in a vague, general way, through the introduction of American laborers. But the planters, as a body, do not believe in it. They have not made any serious trials of it. The Government has not paid any attention to it. The dominant political party, if there is one, has made several proclamations on the subject. Five years have passed since we, the Anglo-Saxons took possession, and there is not in existence a body of American laborers on the sugar plantations, nor has any serious attempt been made to secure one.

There are some German laborers, however, forced in by our compulsory immigration laws.

However much men have been "thinking" on the subject nothing has been done, since we the Anglo-Saxons, have had it our own way. We may therefore expect that nothing will be seriously done on that line.

There seems to be an opposition to any further immigration of Portuguese on account of its expense and for other reasons.

Having failed to hedge on the labor question by failing to make even one single experiment with an American colony of laborers, we must face the fact that we are dependent on the Asiatics entirely. It is the "deep sea" on one side. If the penal system is abolished, what will happen? If it raises the price of wages it will force further Asiatic immigration. That puts in peril the livelihood of the whites who do not live on dividends. If the abolition of the penal system does not raise the price of labor the livelihood and prospects of the whites may be continued so long as reciprocity holds.

Inconscient people seem to think that the penal system involves only the

prosperity of the planters. On the contrary, nearly every man, woman and child in the Islands lives on sugar, directly or indirectly.

The question, therefore, of the immediate abolition of the penal system is most serious. We feel the moral necessity of abolishing it, but feel also, that if it is done without extreme caution it might involve serious consequences.

The Government has strangely neglected its political duties in this respect, if it has any such duties to perform. As for the planters, they do not feel called upon to think out and decide racial and other troublesome questions. They do not like to mix up political, social, or general economic questions with business affairs. They keep no books for such purposes. If called upon to act, they do so, when driven to the wall. That has been the case in all countries. When driven to the wall, many get badly hurt, and are ruined. A few escape. Others take their places.

But there is a considerable number here of valuable citizens and mechanics who are now being driven to the wall, through the labor complications.

That the situation is a grave one is quite certain. But we have had so many grave questions, they seem to lose their gravity. Perhaps calamity alone will drive us into some common understanding.

A failure of the planting interest, and of the other industrial interests to come to some agreement may create the calamity which will bring all into one line.

THE DUTY ON SAKÉ.

The Japanese petition the Legislature asking for reduction of the duty on saké, on the ground that it is excessive, and unfair and, as it is a necessary part of the Japanese diet, greatly increases the expense of living.

The practical though not perhaps, legal, discrimination against saké seems to be extremely foolish. If made in many European countries, where wine is a part of the daily diet, it would create serious trouble. Strapped as the United States are, for income, they dare not put any consideration tax on beer.

But we, with uncommon want of foresight and of common sense, have chosen to enrage, and make enemies of a population that outnumber our white population, four to one. If the Devil himself were our adviser, he could suggest nothing better as a racial mischief maker. It tends to produce a similar effect to a law raising the prices of tea and coffee to \$2 per pound. These articles are not "necessaries" of course. But how long would the Anglo-Saxon stand such treatment?

We earnestly believe in settling these Islands, with the Teutonic race, if it is practicable to do. But we regard it as a stupid, short-sighted, unstatesman-like policy and political tomfoolery to test the patience of a people who are today making the sugar upon which we all live.

When the seeds of the wind are buried they often lie dormant for many days. But in the end they breed the whirlwind. It always comes. Hardly an American in 1860 believed that a whirlwind was rising. It came. Thirty-three years afterwards a pension roll of \$150,000,000 tells us what its force was.

We claim the right, and the Japanese do not dispute it, to make this an Anglo-Saxon center, if we can. But we are bound to exhibit only justice and fair play to those whom we have invited to "invade" us.

SECRETARY LONG'S REMARK.

The excitement in Washington, and throughout the country over the remark made by Secretary of the Navy, Long, indicates the critical situation of the American and Spanish relations. Mr. Long a conservative man and as well informed on the subject as any man, remarked that Spain had no connection with the Maine disaster. What the Jingo desired was that he should show hostility to Spain. They hate Spain and expect Mr. Long not only to hate Spain but to intimate clearly that Spain is the cause of the terrible disaster. Mr. Long, as an adviser of President McKinley keeps cool and says that there is no evidence to support such a charge. One member of the House of Representatives threatens it is reported to institute proceedings for impeachment. These little quips of indignation die out. President McKinley holds the helm steadily.

Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore and the Rev. C. H. Parkhurst of New York have delivered eloquent sermons on the need of moderation in public opinion and praise the President. They make for peace and not for war. Officers and men throughout the country offer to fight the Spaniards. There seems to be a growing feeling among the peaceable and conservative mercantile men that only a war with Spain will settle the matter.

Heretofore these men, holding the money power have hoped for a peace-

able solution. They appear to be giving up that hope. But the President has won their confidence, without regard to party allegiance. If he finally determines to act with force, these men will cordially sustain him.

THE PORTUGUESE EXAMPLE.

In spite of President McKinley's urgent appeal for contributions in aid of the Cuban sufferers, in spite of the profit we have made out of the Cuban insurrection, in spite of the fact that the Government over which Mr. McKinley presides, has been richly generous to us in past years, the only public response on these Islands, to that appeal, has been made by the members of the Portuguese church, of which Rev. A. V. Soares is pastor. Their contribution last Sunday was \$37.05.

We do know that the subject has been fully presented to the public here. We do know that several generous and benevolent ladies have waited for either action in response by a responsible body of men, or by the Legislature. Nothing has been done by the men who hold the wealth of the country, unless it has been done privately. Our people are generous at home. They do perhaps an unusual amount of charity. But it is a common experience that prosperity creates many new wants, and breeds selfishness.

The Portuguese rather put us to shame. The spirit of the pastor and of the people is admirable. Of their little they have given what they could.

The truth about the general attitude of the public is, that on this occasion, no one has taken the lead. If one had, the response would have been prompt.

A FEW QUESTIONS.

Representative Loebenstein really failed to present the most searching questions to the Attorney General, regarding President Dole's recent visit to the United States. We suggest one or two which will do him credit.

"In traveling from San Francisco to Washington did Mr. Dole travel in an Eastern or Western direction? And if not, why not?"

"Did Mr. Dole travel first-class or second-class? If not, why not?"

"Did Mr. Dole drink wine at President McKinley's dinner? If not, why not?"

"Did Mr. Dole confidentially inform the President that three 'constant inquirers' of the coming Legislature of Hawaii would be Representatives R—, A— and L—? or did he tell him that they were only 'three little maids from school' in legislative matters? If not, why not? Answer without prevarication."

The remarks made in the House on Tuesday by Representatives Loebenstein and Atkinson, were not of the intensely mutual admiration kind. In fact it looks as if the nest of kittens was breaking up. Having tried their dear little claws on the Ministers, they will now try them on each other. Bless you! Dear little pussies!

As the Senate has taken a view flatly opposite to that of the House on its power to pass resolutions advising and directing other Departments of the Government, we presume the Senate shares with the "morning journal," the guilt of uttering "baldern dash" as it is charged by the House organ. The Senate will take care of itself. It has replied to the "three little maids from school." The reason they refuse to agree with the House if we understand the statement of the House organ, is that the editor of the Advertiser has "failed to run an oyster farm." On the whole those "three little maids" from Legislative Kindergarten are improving. The close reasoning, as expressed by their organ shows it. What the failure of the editor of the Advertiser in his oyster farm has to do with it or what the failure of the late Inspector-General of Schools has to do with it, we can see. We will look up the matter.

Notice to Ship Captains.

U S Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean, and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.
W. B. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

Every man among the October guests at a Maine woods hotel knows better than every other man there how to make the big open fire burn. When they have all got through scientifically poking and arranging it an old guide comes along, and carelessly kicks the logs once or twice, and the fire starts up for the first time into a ruddy blaze.

FOR THE SCHOOLS.

Meeting of National Commissioners of Education.

Changes in the List of Teachers.
An Ice Plant and a List-The Appropriation Bill.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Education held yesterday afternoon, there were present the following: President Cooper, Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Jordan, Prof. Alexander, W. A. Bower, H. von Holt, the Inspector-General and his deputy.

The Teachers' Committee recommended the following:

1. That a leave of absence until the end of the year be granted Miss Clara Thurston of Papaikou. Miss Thurston will go to the States. Adopted.

2. That the resignation of Miss Pule of Pepeekeo be accepted to take effect at the end of the present term, and that Miss Percy Dillon be appointed principal in her place. Also that Mrs. E. Deacon be put in Miss Dillon's place. Adopted.

3. That Mrs. Ray be appointed assistant at Papaikou school and that her salary be left to the Inspector-General. Adopted.

4. That Mrs. Crook of Pala school, Maui, be granted a leave of absence with the proviso that she furnish a substitute suitable to the Board. Recommendation adopted.

H. M. Cope was appointed to the position of teacher in the Pahoa school, Hawaii, on the recommendation of the Inspector-General.

The Inspector-General read a letter from C. E. Rosecrans of Lahainauna school in which he made answer to questions asked him in regard to the ice plant at the school. He stated that the money received so far from the ice plant had been expended in the interests of the school and this practice would be continued. The plant brings in about \$65 each month, clear of all expenses. Of this amount \$40 is paid each month for the machinery and plant. The remainder is used for the maintenance of an electric light plant. When the machinery and plant have been paid for the surplus will be spent in improving the school and surroundings. The Board granted a five years' lease to Mr. Rosecrans of the land upon which the ice plant house stands in order that the place may be insured.

The Board voted that the Deputy Inspector General and Mr. Edgar Wood be added to the Examination Board.

A communication from Principal J. F. Scott of the Waimea, Kauai school, announced that Miss Winnie, his assistant had been doing too much work and, on that account, he had employed Miss Hart to assist her. The action of Mr. Scott was favored by the Board.

Minister Cooper reported favorably upon the appropriation for the work of the Board of Education. The Legislature was doing the right thing.

Kauhahmahu, school teacher at Wailuku and W. O. Atwater of this city sent in applications for permission to grant marriage licenses. The Board voted to recommend to the Minister of the Interior that these men be granted their petition.

SCROFULA

It is Foul Blood's Advertisement

But it is Soon Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Yes, Scrofula, if anything, may be called the advertisement of foul blood. It is the scourge of the town—offensive, painful, debilitating, stubborn and well nigh unendurable.

Outward applications do not cure, they only drive the difficulty to new quarters. Emollients may palliate, they cannot abolish the evil. There is but one sure way out, and that is to eliminate the taint from the blood.

There is one remedy that can effect this, and it is the only one that, so far as we know, has almost invariably succeeded—even where the system has been poisoned by long years of taint, and the ravages to be repaired are tremendous. That remedy is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this:

"My daughter was afflicted with impure blood. There were running sores all over her body and they caused her much suffering. We tried medicines that were recommended as blood purifiers, but could not see that they did any good. A friend told me about Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began giving the girl this medicine. The result was that she was perfectly cured after taking a few bottles. She has had no symptoms of scrofula since that time." MARIETTA M. SMITH, South Middleboro, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Insist upon Hood's, take no substitute.
Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Stock Subscription List of W. W. Dimond & Co. Limited, is now ready for signatures at our place of business on King Street.

No subscription will be received for more than ten shares.
The incorporation will go into effect April 1st, 1898.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
Honolulu, March 15th, 1898.
4606-24 1951-24

NEW REGISTRY ACT

Senate Committee Presented a Substitute Yesterday.

FIRST WAS TOO FAR REACHING

Provision for Ownership By Corporations—Answers From the Ministry.

SENATE.

Twenty-fourth Day, March 17.

The first definite action of the present Legislature looking towards the establishment of a public park and play ground at Aala, was taken in the Senate by the addition of \$1,500 to the general appropriation for Public Grounds. Senator McCandless gave notice several days ago of his intention to introduce a bill to establish a park in that section, and the consideration of items for current accounts furnished an opportunity of providing for its construction. It was on motion of Senator McCandless that the appropriation of \$2,500 for Public Grounds was increased to \$4,000 with the specific object in view of providing for the proposed park at Aala.

A communication was received giving notice of the passage of and transmitting House bills relating to law of evidence and defining highways.

Senate bill 16 relating to internal taxes was reported printed.

The House substitute bill allowing assignees to bring suit in their own names passed the second reading on the adoption of the report of the Judiciary Committee. Third reading was set for Friday.

Senator Brown from the Judiciary Committee reported on the registry of vessels bill. The Committee recommended the adoption of the bill and the laying of a substitute table. On motion of Minister Cooper, who stated that the Executive and the Committee had consulted on the bill, the report of the Committee was adopted and the substitute bill went to the Printing Committee. The Committee reported that in their opinion the Act as introduced was too far-reaching and might be ruining the merchant marine and trade carrying enterprises entirely, as under that bill if the vessel was owned by a Hawaiian corporation, the fact of one share being owned abroad by an alien was sufficient to prevent such vessel being registered under the Hawaiian flag. The substitute act provides that a vessel to be registered under the Hawaiian flag must be wholly owned by a citizen or citizens of the Republic, and in case the owner is a Hawaiian corporation, a majority of its capital stock must be owned and held by citizens of the Republic and its principal place of business be within the Republic. Provision is made for stamps to be affixed to the bill of sale at the actual cash value, and for obtaining the register from the Collector General.

Senator Brown gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend the act relating to pounds, estrays, brands and marks.

On motion of Senator Baldwin the current account appropriation bill was laid on the table.

The House bill authorizing the conviction of accused persons, etc., passed the third reading and went to the Committee on passing bills. Substitute House bill 4 relating to the service of summons took the same course. Action on the House bill relating to the suspension of sentence was deferred until Friday.

Appropriation bill 4 was taken up. The item for \$80,000 for new school houses was recommended by the Committee. The report was referred back to the Committee to make an approximate estimate of sums for each island. The items of \$25,000 for running expenses pumping plants Honolulu, \$1,000 for running expenses market, \$700 Hilo Water Works, \$300 for Laupahoehoe Water Works, \$200 Koloa Water Works, \$500 for water pipes Waialua, \$2,200 traveling expenses Bureau of Public Works, \$44,000 for repairs, etc., to Government buildings, items for landings and buoys throughout the group, \$5,000 for incidentals Interior Department, \$7,000 preliminary roads and trails were passed.

Action on the items for roads and bridges for Hawaii and Maui was deferred to await the report of the Committee on Public Lands.

An item of \$12,000 was passed, looking to the establishment of a Government Experiment Station on the Waikiki slope of Punchbowl. An allowance of \$5,000 was granted the Park Commission for expenses and \$1,000 was appropriated to cover the traveling expenses of Professor Koebele.

President Wilder appointed Senators Brown, Baldwin, McCandless, Waterhouse and Holstein a special committee to consider the optum bill, and Senators Baldwin, McCandless and Wilcox a special committee to consider the bill to provide the Oahu Railway with wharf land.

At 12 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

There was a wait of 10 or 15 minutes in the House yesterday morning before a sufficient number of Representatives to constitute a quorum arrived. The first business, after the reading of the minutes, was the reading of the answers of the Minister of the Interior to questions propounded by Rep. Kahaloa as follows:

Question 1: Please state why the Government recognizes no other claimant for damages except that of Ohaa, Dunwell, an English subject.

Answer: The Government considers that, under the circumstances and in

view of the information in its possession the arrest of the various claimants and their detention was justifiable.

The question regarding other claims by the English Government was answered as follows:

The matter covered by this question may still be a subject of diplomatic correspondence; this being the case it seems unwise at this time to make a public answer to the question.

In regard to the question of compromise of the Government with any person or persons in prison during the uprising of 1895 the following answer was made:

The Government has neither compromised nor settled with any person or persons implicated in the uprising of 1895.

The following answer was made to the question in regard to the dropping by the United States Government of all claims for damages of any of her subjects, imprisoned or exiled during the Revolution of 1895.

But one claim has been presented by the United States of America, that, on behalf of J. Durell of the 21st of July, 1895, for \$25,000; the liability for the payment of this claim was denied by this Government, since which time no further correspondence has been had upon this subject.

Question 5. You have stated to this House once that Durell's case has been dropped. Please state if the United States Government has officially dropped it.

Answer. No correspondence upon the subject has been received from the United States Government since July 21, 1895, when the claim was first presented.

Rep. Pogue presented the report of the Finance Committee on Resolution 34, recommending that the translation of all bills introduced into this House is for the benefit of the House and should therefore be paid for from the "Expenses of the Legislature." The following substitute resolution was presented and adopted:

Resolved that it is the sense of this House that the translation of all bills introduced in this House be paid for out of the appropriation for "Expenses of the Legislature."

Rep. McCandless introduced a resolution for an item of \$5,000 for a bridge at Waikane, Koolau, Koolau. Referred to Public Lands Committee.

Rep. Achi introduced a bill of which he had given previous notice and then presented two resolutions, one for \$1,000 for a wharf and warehouse in Hoopuloa, South Kona, Hawaii, and another for \$300 for lights at Kailua wharf, North Kona, Hawaii. Both resolutions were referred to the Public Lands Committee.

Rep. Pogue introduced the following resolution:

Resolved that the following items be inserted in the Loan Appropriation bill:

Continuation of the Kula homesteads roads to Kapalaia, Makawao, \$4,000.

Fencing the above road \$2,000.

Referred to the Public Lands Committee.

House bill No. 24, relating to coffee and ramble, brought up in second reading. Rep. Pogue moved for indefinite postponement. He and Rep. Richards were the only ones of the Representatives who spoke who were against the bill. The members were very much in favor of the bill as a measure for the protection of home industry. Rep. Achi introduced the bill which reads as follows:

Section 1. From and after the passage of this Act, and for the term of 10 years from the first day of July in the year 1898, all coffee trees and ramble plants, and all coffee and ramble produced in this country; and all machinery, appliances, tools and buildings used exclusively in the care, cultivation or preparation of coffee or ramble for market, shall be and hereby are exempted from all taxes and import duties.

House bill 26, relating to the cultivation of grapes, was brought up in second reading.

Rep. Achi was very much in favor of the passage of the bill. Answering a question brought up by Rep. Robertson, the speaker expressed it as his belief that it would not be long before wines could be manufactured in this country so that but little would have to be imported. There were many Portuguese who would go into the business of raising grapes if taxes were remitted. There would also come from California a number of wine makers who would come here if the laws in regard to making wine were not so stringent. A lot of the land here was good for neither sugar cane nor coffee but was most favorable for grape raising.

After much discussion the bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

Third reading substitute of House bill No. 20, an Act to regulate the publication of reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court. Passed third reading unanimously.

Rep. Pogue was granted a leave of absence for Friday and Saturday. Third reading of House bill 34, relating to stenographers, interpreters and clerks for certain courts of the Republic of Hawaii. Passed unanimously.

House bill No. 27, relating to fire insurance, passed second reading. Third reading set for today.

The Speaker announced the following committee for the consideration of the report and resolution on Hawaii road contracts: Reps. Loebeinstein, Paris, Pogue, McCandless and Isenberg.

S. S. RELIGIOUS.

The O. and O. Limer Was Kept in Quarantine Here.

The O. & O. S. S. Rinder commander, arrived in port early yesterday morning, about 10 days from Yokohama. She brought five cabin passengers and the following in the steerage for this place. 22 Japanese, 12 Chinese and 5 European stevedores.

The Belgic came into port flying the yellow flag and immediately upon arrival the gates of the Pacific Mail wharf were closed to all except those having business. No one except a

representative of H. Hackfeld & Co., was allowed aboard.

Shortly after the arrival of the Belgic a meeting of the Board of Health was held. It was learned there that, shortly before the arrival of the Belgic in Yokohama, a Chinaman from Hongkong was found to be afflicted with varioloid. He was put ashore at the former place and the steamer left for Honolulu. The cabin passengers were confined to the upper decks and the strictest kind of a quarantine was observed. No new cases developed on the voyage.

In consideration of these facts, the cabin passengers passing through, were allowed ashore with the understanding that they refrain from going to and from the ship until time of departure. The five cabin passengers for this port were allowed ashore with the understanding that they refrain from going to and from the ship until time of departure. The five cabin passengers for this port were allowed ashore with the understanding that they refrain from going to and from the ship until time of departure.

On account of the large amount of freight the Belgic had for this place she did not get away until after 6 o'clock. The band played a delightful farewell concert.

Purser Brickwedel Dying

Charles H. Brickwedel, the oldest purser and one of the most popular officers in the Pacific Mail Company, is seriously ill, and death, says the Examiner of the 4th inst., may be expected at any moment, his physicians having abandoned all hope.

Mr. Brickwedel has been in the employ of the Mail Company for over 25 years. He started as a storekeeper, was promoted to freight clerk and finally to purser. He has served on nearly every steamer of the Pacific Mail. Everybody with whom he came in contact liked him for his courteous manners and manly disposition. The company considers him one of the most efficient men in its employ. He had an operation performed several weeks ago and it was thought that he had entirely recovered. He went out a few days ago and had a relapse.

Reincarnation.

A notable lecture delivered by A. Marques, D. Sc., before the Aloha Branch of the Theosophical Society, has been issued as a booklet and will be read with the interest that is attracted by all work from the pen of this local scholar and writer. The title is "Reincarnation, a Consequence of Evolution and a General Law." Among the sub-headings are: Universalism of Reincarnation. Evolution. Repeated Lives. Evolution and Reincarnation. In the Mineral Kingdom. Vegetable life and Evolution. The Animal Kingdom. Divine Rays. Universal Brotherhood.

Wants Heavy Damages.

C. S. Bradford has filed a damage suit in the Circuit Court here against Lorrin A. Andrews, sheriff of Hawaii. The sum for which Mr. Bradford asks is \$10,000. It appears that some time ago the sheriff levied on the effects of Mr. Bradford in carrying out a judgment. Mr. Bradford demurred against giving up his watch and chain, but was compelled to part with the jewelry. On this account he considers himself entitled to a verdict for \$10,000.

It is, or should be, the highest aim of every merchant to please his customers; and that the wide-awake drug firm of Meyers & Eshleman, Sterling, Ill., is doing so, is proven by the following, from Mr. Eshleman: "In my sixteen years' experience in the drug business I have never seen or sold or tried a medicine that gave as good satisfaction as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar; 96 deg. 4 3-4 cents. It is to \$500,000 that it is proposed to raise the capitalization of Oukala plantation.

Sam Moses, a boy convicted of truancy has been sentenced to six months in the Reform School.

An ejectment suit for \$10,000 has been brought by Hanakaulani Holt against the Hamakua MUI Co.

Louis T. Kenake, the obliging clerk at the postoffice, is off on a fortnight's vacation after a very hard year's work.

Exceptions have been filed in Circuit in the case of Nottley & Sons vs. Kukalau plantation. Plaintiffs were given a rental money verdict a few days ago.

Jos. Marsden is making further shipments of toads to Maui. Samples of the new song birds are kept at the office of the agricultural commissioner in the Judiciary Building.

C. L. Clement has taken charge again of advertising for this paper. "Clem" is the man who knows how to cheer up trade. He is a veteran at the business here and has always been successful.

Hartman wire door mats and coconut mats are handy these days. Make a point of calling, when down town, on

If you save a few cents on your baking powder and spoil the cake, how much do you save on your cake?

Better use Schilling's Best baking powder; but, if you shouldn't happen to, Schilling's Best tea will make poor cake go down better.

A Baking & Confectionery Co. San Francisco 800

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

The Hawaiian Hardware Co., and have your wants supplied from a large assortment.

According to weather statistics, more rain has fallen since January 1 to date than during the whole of the year 1897.

The Hilo Herald, J. T. Stacker's paper, is a beauty typographically, improving with each number and as well constantly becoming more newsworthy. The illustrations and portraits are highly creditable.

J. A. Martin the old-timer Hilo business man who has been very ill for several months, is again recovering his health. An operation performed was highly successful and the veteran will again be in active life.

Elsie Adair and Manager Vanderlip have parted company and the serpentine dancer will retire from the stage for a year. She has made her home in the Orient, but will make one more trip to San Francisco and New York.

E. O. Hall & Son announce new goods by the Western Monarch, including all sizes of corrugated roofing, gowns, washers, etc., for same. Also awl, bath brick, pig and sheet lead, white lead, etc. Call early as the stock is complete.

W. W. Diamond & Co. give notice that the stock subscription list is now ready for signatures at their place of business. No subscription will be received for more than 10 shares. The incorporation will go into effect on April 1st prox.

It is likely that Judge Kalua will be sent to hold Court at Kailua, Hawaii, in place of Judge Hitchcock, whose serious illness has been mentioned. The Judiciary Department considers this a better arrangement than having Judge Stanley go from Honolulu.

The Hawaiian Electric Co., Ltd., is to add \$25,000 worth of equipment to its plant to handle increased business. There will be issued, with preference to present holders, 250 shares of new stock. Manager Hoffman will make a trip to the States to buy material.

Alex. G. M. Robertson, who is attorney for the Kaula murders of the late Dr. J. K. Smith, has issued a pamphlet on the case of Kapea and others. He submits part of his brief and comments on the finding of the Supreme Court and the instructions given to the jury in the Circuit Court.

The Senate special committee on the proposal to add beach to Kapiolani park yesterday afternoon made an official trip to Walkiki. The plan is to place the lots adjacent within the park by law, possession to go to the commission at the expiration of the leases of the present occupants of the places.

BY AUTHORITY.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

Republic of Hawaii.
Department of Public Instruction.
Honolulu, March 12, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that examinations for Teachers' Certificates will be held in the Honolulu High School, Hilo Union School, Honokaa School, Alahua School, Kona-waena School, Hilea School, Wailuku School and Lihue School as follows:

Primary Examinations, April 4th and 5th, 1898.

Grammar Grade Examinations, April 4th, 5th and 6th, 1898.

Those desiring to take the Grammar Grade Examinations will please notify this office at once, as that examination will be withdrawn where there are no applicants.

HENRY S. TOWNSEND,
Inspector-General of Schools.
4866-3t 1950-3t

THOS. N. WRIGHT, Esq., has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, vice A. J. Wilson, Esq., resigned.

HENRY E. COOPER,
Minister of the Interior, ad interim.
Interior Office, March 12, 1898.
1950-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, April 9th, at 12 noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, will be sold at public auction.

Lease of land known as Kaakepa, Hilo, Hawaii, containing 194 acres, more or less.

Terms of lease, 21 years, beginning October 17, 1899.

Upset rental, \$500 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands
Honolulu, March 11, 1898
1950-1d

JOS. H. NISHWITZ, ESQ., has this day been appointed a Notary Public Second Judicial Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.

HENRY E. COOPER,
Minister of the Interior ad interim.
Interior Office, March 7, 1898.
1949-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, April 2nd, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold at Auction, Leases of the following Government Lands:

Kamalamoo, Kauai, 2,405 acres.
For the term beginning March 29,

1900, and ending May 1, 1907. Upset rental, \$1,000 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.

For plans and full particulars as to above, apply to

J. F. BROWN,
Agent of Public Lands,
Office of Public Lands, Honolulu.
1947-1d

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the HAWAIIAN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

WHEREAS The Hawaiian Construction Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said Corporation together with a Certificate thereto annexed as required by Law.

NOW THEREFORE Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the Office of the Minister of the Interior on or before FRIDAY, May 6th, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, March 1st, 1898.
1947-9tF

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In re Dissolution of the WAIHEE SUGAR COMPANY.

WHEREAS—The Waihee Sugar Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the Laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation together with a Certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

NOW THEREFORE — Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said Corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the office of the Minister of the Interior on or before FRIDAY, April 29, 1898, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior,
Interior Office, February 24, 1898.
1945-9tF

ELECTION PROCLAMATION

Department of the Interior.
Honolulu, March 2, 1898.

In accordance with Article 54 of the Constitution, notice is hereby given that a special election for a Senator to fill the unexpired term ending the last Wednesday of September, 1899, caused by the death of W. Y. Horner, Senator from the Second Senatorial District, will be held in said Second Senatorial District, Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m., on Thursday, the 14th day of April, 1898.

The nominations for candidates must be deposited with the Minister of the Interior not less than twenty days before the day of election.

The voting precincts, polling places and Inspectors of election in the Second Senatorial District are as follows:

1st Precinct.—
That portion of Molokai consisting of Kalawao and Kalaupapa. Polling place: Kalaupapa Store House.

Inspectors:
W. Nottley,
J. K. Waiamau,
J. A. Babcock.

2d Precinct.—
The remainder of the Island of Molokai. Polling place: Pukoo Court House.

Inspectors:
Geo. Trimble,
H. Manase,
A. Kama.

3d Precinct.—
The District of Lanai and the Island of Lanai. Polling place: Lanai Court House.

Inspectors:
Henry Dickenson,
A. N. Hayselden,
Rev. A. Pali.

4th Precinct.—
District of Kaanapali. Polling place: Honokahau School House.

Inspectors:
R. C. Searle,
David Taylor, Jr.,
David Kapuku.

5th Precinct.—
Consisting of that portion of Wailuku lying north of the sand hills, including

Waihee and the Island of Kahoolawe. Polling place: Wailuku Court House.

Inspectors:
W. T. Robinson,
J. H. Thomas,

6th Precinct.—
The remaining portion of the District of Wailuku, excepting the District of Honouliuli. Polling place: Custom House, Kahului.

Inspectors:
L. M. Zumwalt,
D. Quill,
E. B. Carley.

7th Precinct.—
The District of Honouliuli. Polling place: Honouliuli Court House.

Inspectors:
J. M. Napulou,
G. K. Kunukau,
S. E. Kaleikau.

8th Precinct.—
All that portion of said District known as Kala and that portion of the land of Hamakuaopoko lying south and west of the Maliko Valley and mauka of a line drawn along the center of the road running from Kuluani to the Makawao Jail, and a line drawn in extension thereof. Polling place: Makawao Court House.

Inspectors:
F. W. Hardy,
George Forsyth,
Manuel Cabral.

9th Precinct.—
The remainder of the District of Makawao to the Gulch of Oopuloa. Polling place: Hamakuaopoko School House.

Inspectors:
W. F. Mossman,
W. E. Shaw,
P. N. Kahokuakalani.

10th Precinct.—
Kihikinui, Kaupo and Kipahulu. Polling place: School House, Kipahulu.

Inspectors:
A. Gross,
W. B. Starkey,
J. K. Pihmanu.

11th Precinct.—
From Kipahulu to and including Makapuu. Polling place: Hana Court House.

Inspectors:
F. Wittrock,
J. Grunwald,
J. K. Kalama.

12th Precinct.—
District of Koolau to the Gulch of Oopuloa. Polling place: School House, Keanae.

Inspectors:
H. Reuter,
D. W. Napihaa,

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
1947-6tF

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly, and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

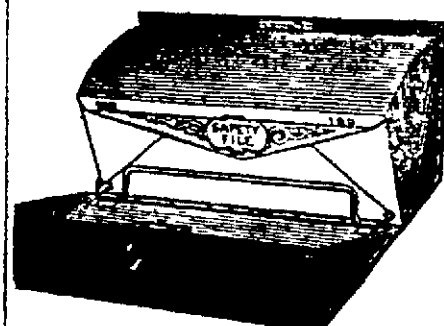
You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Our Claim

Upon your attention today will prove a safe investment for you.



THE SAFETY DOCUMENT FILE.

Keeps valuable Papers of all kinds safe. Enamelled Metal Case, strong Manila Pockets, separate and removable Best and safest system of filing Leases, Contracts, Insurance Policies, Notes, Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Etc. Two sizes:
No. 10. Size 2 1/2 x 11 inches closed. Contains 24 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/2. Price \$2
No. 20. Size 4 1/2 x 11 inches closed. Contains 41 pockets 4 1/2 x 10 1/2. Price \$2.50.
Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Wall, Nichols Company

FOR MISS WILLARD

A Memorial Service Held
by W. C. T. U. Here.

Accounts of Personal Reminiscences by Members—Was Coming to Hawaii—Testimonial.

For the W. C. T. U. meeting at Central Union Church yesterday afternoon, there was a representative attendance of about 40. The occasion was especially in memorial for the late Frances E. Willard, who was president and in every sense leader of the organization all over the world. Mrs. Mary S. Whitney presided and Mrs. R. Jay Greene was the secretary. These are the regular officers.

Mrs. P. C. Jones gave most interesting personal reminiscences of Miss



MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Willard. The Honolulu lady met the distinguished advocate of Christian temperance at the first World's Convention in Boston, in 1891. Miss Willard was then in full health and was extremely active and earnest. She did grand planning for extension of the work in all lands and forced or communicated her enthusiasm and earnestness to all with whom she in any way came into contact. Mrs. Jones was very much impressed by the ability, the consecration and the gentle kindness of Miss Willard.

Miss Mary E. Green of this city is the member of the local union who last met Miss Willard. This was at Toronto, last year. Miss Willard was then failing, but was in possession of all her faculties and her resolution to carry forward the good fight was sound and undiminished. Miss Willard expressed deep interest in the Islands and expressed the earnest hope that she would be able to visit Hawaii for sight-seeing and a needed rest.

Mrs. R. J. Greene, like Mrs. P. C. Jones, saw and met Miss Willard at Faneuil Hall and in Tremont Temple during the first great gathering of the leaders of the forces in the year 1891. Said Mrs. Greene: "In the conduct of the sessions of the convention she impressed all with her wonderful tact. She kept the body in constant good temper by her knowledge of people and her kindly utterances. Her personality left its impress upon all, especially in contrast to that of Lady Henry Somerset. It was with these two as the lily to the rose. Miss Willard had a pale, highly intellectual, somewhat serious face and the face of her British sister was bright and rosy. Perhaps more than anything else Miss Willard's great mind commanded and held admiration. Her addresses have always been evidences of brilliant and deep thought on all phases of moral reform. She had a remarkable ease and neatness of turning a sentence or of making a telling point. Then her views on any and all subjects were broad and uplifting. It is difficult to bring home the unwell-known truth that she is dead. She still lives in the hearts of the nations of the earth. No woman has ever lived who so belonged to the world at large and no woman has ever died who left so wide a circle of grief. She crowded much into the years of her life."

Mrs. Mary S. Whitney, the President of the local branch, presented the following testimonial, which will go to the General Officers of the National and World's W. C. T. U. and which was adopted by a rising vote:

"Dear Sisters—Our last mail from the United States brought to us the heart-breaking news that our dear Miss Willard had been called away from the work she had so long, so bravely and so efficiently carried on for the Master, into the Master's immediate presence. In this far-off land which she never saw, in this W. C. T. U. few of whose members have ever looked upon her face, there are sad hearts and tear-filled eyes today as we meet in her memory and contemplate our personal and official bereavement."

"How we loved Miss Willard! Her letters were always such an inspiration to us and we confided so in her leadership and rejoiced in her expressions of interest in our small efforts. We had more than a half promise that in another winter she and Miss Gordon would come to this summer land and make us a long visit. And now she is gone."

"We may never see her here, but we can hear her say to us and to all our loved bands the world over, 'God be with you till we meet again.' May God indeed, in double measure, be with our bereaved Unions mourning our departed chieftain and under his special leadership may we all fight with new courage and power till our battles are happily won."

Mrs. F. S. Lyman, of Hilo, was in-

ited to speak upon the work and condition of the branch in that city. She told of the steady attendance upon the monthly meetings and of the interest which made the concerts given at intervals uniformly successful. Mrs. Lyman said that the saloon business was restricted in Hilo, but that it was a matter of grave regret and concern that lately, with the erection of new business in the town, the native had been enabled to secure liquor in larger quantities and with greater ease.

An encouraging report for the Loyal Legion was made by Miss Judd, who told especially of the distribution of literature.

Mrs. Coan, the treasurer, was able to report a neat balance on hand.

Some shells that had been given the society were sold. It was voted that the Central Union Church parlor should be the regular meeting place and that the next meeting should be held on the 12th of April. Mrs. Whitney leaves for the States on the 19th of April and while abroad will look after some matters for the local Union. After singing there was adjournment.

RECEIVED A REPLY

Hawaiian's Response to
Letter of Mr. Davies.

Says Wish of People Is to Have a
Good Government and Still
Keep Independence.

Sir:—It is with profound regret that I find myself compelled to interpose for a single day between your readers and that last word which you had so thoughtfully decided to issue in the form of this morning's valedictory. We all wait, with more or less humility, to receive that birching which we know we shall receive, as from the hand of a tender parent—our only anxiety being to know whose turn it is next. Today it was my turn again, and the precautions of quarantine permit me to delay my voyage, and to kiss the red once more.

The interest you manifest in the results of my letter to the Hawaiian people comes to me, on the eve of my departure, with an almost pathetic touch. You, who stated that the Hawaiians would read and then forget all about it, have proved that you only half believe your own prophecy, whilst I, who stated that the foreigners would not forget, am able to summon you as my first witness.

It did not occur to me that I should receive a single personal Hawaiian reply, and I only received one, which reads as follows:

"I received your correspondence with the Hawaiian people, and we were very pleased with it."

"What we want is a good Government and still keep our independence."

"Yes, we would like very much to have your advice, as we all know you are one of the old Kamaainas."

Sir, it requires two people to shake hands effectively, and those two people must trust each other. In the unfortunate case of Hawaii, I fear that the two people do not trust each other, that they scarcely want to trust each other. But of one thing I am sure, that the man who honestly strives at the risk of his own popularity, to restore confidence between those who have been estranged, is the man who most deserves, and is most likely to receive the confidence and gratitude of his fellows.

I appreciate very highly the kind and friendly words in which you have expressed your difference from me, and I especially thank you for the words of valedictory.

Apologizing once more for my failure to leave when I said I would, and for claiming this ghost-like appearance in your columns.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THEO. H. DAVIES.
Craigside, March 15.

[We still believe that Mr. Davies has not taken the correct longitude and latitude regarding the mutual sentiments of the foreigners and the natives. On leaving these Islands in 1882, after a brief official career, we discovered a strong, almost intense regard for, and hope in the natives' future. When we suggested that revolution was the logic of events here, we were met with strong, almost contemptuous disapproval by nearly all classes. The feeling among the old residents, especially the missionaries was, that the native Monarchy would and should stand, because it was hoped for by all that the natives were gradually becoming educated in the principles of self-government, and would check the excesses of the rulers. We said then, as we say now, that our own regard for the native race was deep-seated and abiding. As a matter of sentiment merely, we share with others almost a romantic love for them, as a simple, genial, generous people. But when the question is whether or not they have that knowledge of political institutions, which enables them to share in the government with Anglo-Saxons, we frankly say they do not have it, and therefore we cannot trust them. We belong to a class of men, not numerous here, who are ready to stand as sentinels over the interests of these people. They will not understand it, and will not trust us. The racial barrier stands. It crumbles very slowly. Mr. Davies, we hope, will live to aid in protecting the natives against themselves.—THE EDITOR.]

Japanese Laborers

The Japanese immigrants brought here by the China will all be out of the quarantine depot today. They have

been distributed as follows: Lihue, 25 men, 6 women and 1 child; Koloa, 40 men, 9 women; Pioneer mill, 27 men and 7 women; Kipahulu, 37 men and 10 women; Kukui, 30 men, 6 women and 3 children; Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co., 50 men and 12 women; Waiakae Mill Co., 45 men and 12 women; R. R. Hind, 30 men 8 women and 1 child; Healee Agricultural Co., 30 men and 8 women; Paauhau, 93 men, 20 women and 1 child; Kilauea, 30 men and 7 women; Hawaiian Sugar Co., 75 men, 18 women and 1 child; Olowalu Sugar Co., 10 men and 1 woman.

Louis Eppinger.
(Yokohama Paper, March 5).
Letters were received from Louis Eppinger by last mail that he was cavorting around New York City and was feeling so well that he had to carry a line and anchor to keep him on the earth. He feels as fine as silk and figures out that he is good for another 50 years—which will make the old colt just 140 years old.

Estate Matters.

Henry Waterhouse and Judge Antone Perry, as trustees, have filed another accounting for a year's business of the estate of John H. Wood, deceased. The property is worth nearly \$33,000.

W. O. Smith as trustee has filed reports on transactions for the estates of Bray and W. Hall.

Fell From Aloft.

A sailor of the John Smith at the Emmes wharf, fell from aloft to the deck yesterday morning. He injured his hip and dislocated his wrist. He was taken to the hospital and, from latest accounts, was suffering badly.

WHAT MAKES THEM CRY?

You have a very sore finger, let us say. It may be a hurt, a boil—or, worse still, that fearfully painful thing, a felon. Oh, my! oh, my! What a time you have been trying to protect that poor finger. It is all the time getting hit or knocking against something. Simply to keep it out of harm's way worries you more than doing a day's work; and you don't succeed—and wouldn't, even with a dozen policemen to help you. You are scared of a fly threatening to light on it.

That is the principal on which Mrs. Elizabeth Allen couldn't bear the least noise. She had no sore finger, but she had what was still more sensitive—a body full of sore nerves; weak, starved, unstrung nerves. So the prattle of children, the closing of a door, the momentary roar of a wagon in the street, the clatter of dishes in the kitchen, the thousand and one sounds and noises that are in the air constantly—why, the smallest of them struck her like a blow from a club. Noises which are not regarded by a well person are like volleys of musketry to one in this condition. Millions of women know all about it, and plenty of men, too—crowds of them. You recognize them on sight—those who are subject to this affliction. Their lined foreheads, their bright, suspicious eyes, their self-protecting gestures and manner—you've seen them. Perhaps you are one of them yourself. If so, you'd give all your money and mortgage your future to have a stronger set of nerves, wouldn't you? Let's talk about it two minutes, first quoting the lady's letter, which is dated May 11th, 1893, and written from her home, 263, Syston Street, Leicester.

"For many years," she says, "I suffered from indigestion and weakness. After meals I had a great pain at my chest. Every few days I had an attack of sick headache, and I had to be constantly lying down on the couch; I strained and heaved a good deal, and spat up a sour nauseous fluid. As time went on I got very weak and nervous, and couldn't bear the least noise."

"I took all sorts of medicines and consulted doctors, but nothing did me much good. Later on I came to hear of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and after taking it a short time the disease left me, and I was able to relish and digest my food. Owing to the virtue of this remedy I now keep in good health. (Signed) Elizabeth Allen."

"And here is Mr. W. Nash, who says: 'For fully ten years I suffered from periodic attacks of biliousness. At times a severe headache, preceded by excessive drowsiness; at other times vomiting, and retching for a whole day; at other times sleeplessness, pain in the chest, side and stomach, coated tongue and bad breath—that was the way it acted with me. I grew very melancholy, and was not able to follow my business. I consulted doctors and used tonics, etc., but they only made me worse.'

"I had constantly heard of your wonderful remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup but didn't believe in it. Then I read in *Will and Wisdom* of a case like mine that the Syrup had cured; so I tried it, and the first bottle acted like magic. The pains left me the first week. I repeated my food no more, and in a month all my ill were gone. Bless Mother Seigel for ever. I say—Yours gratefully, (Signed) W. Nash, 321, Goswell Road, E. C. London, October 2nd, 1893."

Now, where is there room enough on paper to sufficiently praise a medicine that will do what this one did for these two good friends of ours? All pain, remember, is nervous pain, and in the above case it was the foul and inflamed stomach which, by stopping digestion, starved the nerves and made them cry out. What won't cry out when it is starved? Babies will, men will, women will, nerves will.

Mother Seigel's medicine set the stomach in order and gave the nerves some food. Then what? Why, quiet, comfort, strength, rest, enjoyment. "Bless Mother Seigel," indeed.



INFANTILE LOVELINESS of the skin, scalp, and hair is assured by the use of CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children, and restore them to a condition of health when affected by distressing, itching irritations and scaly eruptions, no other treatment is so pure, so safe, so speedy, as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, assisted, when necessary, by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest and sweetest of emollients and skin cures.

For bad complexions, pimples, blotches, red, rough hands and shapeless nails, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching and scaly eruptions of the skin and scalp, and simple baby blemishes, it is simply wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "All about Baby's Skin," a 64-page book, post free.

No Paper! All Tobacco!

GENUINE MANILA CIGARETTES.

Manufactured Expressly For This Market.

These Cigarettes are manufactured from the choicest Manila Tobacco with Manila Tobacco Wrapper and furnish a delightful short smoke.

Constantly on hand a fine Assortment of HAVANA and MANILA CIGARS and a full line of Pipe, Cigarette and Chewing Tobaccos, manufactured by P. LORILLARD CO., and other prominent American Tobacco Companies.

HOLLISTER & CO.,

Tobaccoists.
Corner Fort and Merchant Sts.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.
J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade.

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Measures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms.

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Corrugated Roofing

Comes in very handy these stormy, rainy days, and now that the "Western Monarch" is in we can supply you with all sizes—from 6 to 10-foot, both 24 and 30 inches wide.

By this vessel we also have a large lot of Roofing Screws and Washers, and Galv'd. Ridging, Anvils, Bath Bricks, Shot, Pig and Sheet Lead, White Lead, and many other items which are not very ornamental, but are very useful.

For General Hardware in small or large lots, go to

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896,
£12,954,552.
1—Authorized Capital..... £ 2,750,000
2—Subscribed Capital..... £ 687,500 0 0
3—Paid up Capital..... £ 2,690,850 12 0
4—Fire Funds..... £ 9,969,182 2 8
5—Life and Annuity Funds..... £12,954,552 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch 1,577,028 17 9
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,404,207 9 11
Total 2,981,235 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASTLE & COKE

IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

End Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE
INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.
AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.
General Agent the Hawaiian Islands:

Royal Insurance Company:

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL
INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Rm. 12, Spreckels Bldg. Honolulu, H. I.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and

Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance 8,800,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reinsurance 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. BACKFELD & CO., Ltd.

ON ASYLUM NEEDS

Board Favors a Fire-Proof Central Building.

Against a Large Frame Structure.
For Inspection of Food and Milk.
Low Lands.

A meeting of the National Board of Health was held in the offices at the Judiciary Building yesterday afternoon. There were in attendance President Smith, Secretary Wilcox, Members Emerson, M. D., Day, M. D., Brown, Kellipio, Lansing, Executive Officers Reynolds, Dr. Geo. Herbert, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, Dr. Monsarrat, live stock inspector.

Reports of Dr. Monsarrat on slaughter house operations for a fortnight. Food meat is now quite clean.

During the two weeks last past Mr. Kellipio, Superintendent of the market, had inspected 36,458 fish. None were condemned.

Malulani, Hilo and other hospitals and Kapiolani Maternity Home managers made reports without any unusual items or features. Hilo hospital has just secured its first supply of drugs.

Mr. Smith presented to the Board the plan of the Sanitary Committee of the Senate for a new main building for the Insane Asylum on this island. There are contemplated 200 rooms or cells in a large wooden structure to which additions could easily be made. Mr. Smith expressed the objection that fire might easily or readily find food in such a structure. He believed in a brick or stone building and until there was money to afford such a house he would favor getting along with slight additions to the present group of separate buildings. Dr. Emerson, Mr. Lansing and Mr. Brown also felt that every precaution should be taken to avert even the possibility of a fire in one large central house of combustible material. All agreed that there should be a main fire proof structure. The estimate on the cost of the plans from the Senate Sanitary Committee is \$60,000. Mr. Smith suggested it would be better to begin on a brick or stone asylum with say \$25,000. Dr. Herbert recognized fully the caution that should be exercised against making a fire trap. He urged the necessity of providing at once further accommodation and pointed out the falling condition of some of the buildings now in use. There are 112 patients, with rooms for but 98. He wanted space for 60 more for the ensuing two years. It was the judgment of the Board that the erecting of a frame building would be inviting a holocaust. Floors and room partitions must be of wood, but walls and main partitions should be of brick or stone. It would be entirely safe to have kitchens and dining rooms of wood. The Board voted unanimously that permanent asylum dormitories should be of fire proof materials. The Board will ask for \$25,000 to the construction of a wing or wings or the center for a brick or stone structure. Messrs. Ripley & Dickey will make some changes in the plan they have submitted.

Superintendent Herbert presented the tender of the Hawaiian Electric Company, Ltd., by Manager Hoffman, to place a lighting and power plant at the Asylum. The sum total mentioned is \$2,600. Superintendent Herbert recommended that the proposal be accepted. Approved by the Board.

President Smith gave an account of the Belgic's arrival with the yellow flag flying. There had been small-pox aboard at Yokohama, but no disease was left at the port. Upon the advice of Dr. Day the Hawaiian Board of Health took extraordinary precautions. The ship was quarantined at the wharf here. No one could go aboard. The saloon passengers and captain were allowed ashore. There is now no sickness amongst the immigrants. The cabin passengers for this place have reported daily and are all well. Mr. Brown said he saw a dozen Honolulu people go aboard the Belgic and thought this was wrong. Mr. Reynolds said his guards was instructed to allow no town people on the steamer. The president remarked that hereafter quarantine from visits of town people must be strictly enforced. It is likely that a pass system will be adopted by the Board.

Dr. Jordan writes from Hong Kong that small-pox is on the increase and is general in its outbreak. Sixty-eight cases were reported in one week. There is still some plague in that region.

Geo R. Ewart of Kilauea plantation writes the Board that a deputy sheriff collected \$75 fines (\$5 each) from Japanese laborers for failure to report birth of children. The registrations had been made to the plantation office. Mr. Ewart asked that the money be refunded to the men as there had been no intention to disregard or evade the law. Mr. Reynolds will investigate the matter and report.

W. L. Bowers' application for the position of milk inspector was read. Later the Board will have both food and milk inspection. Money for the work is not now available, but is expected to be appropriated by the Legislature. Dr. Emerson commented on the wisdom of inspection. Mr. Smith suggested that there be requested a fund for inspection under direction of the Board of Health. Perhaps campaigns from time to time would fully protect the public health. Dr. Monsarrat said that all canned meats were closely inspected in the United States. Dr. Day, Mr. Lansing and Mr. Brown were in favor of inspection. President Smith said a food and milk inspector might be retained and put in unoccupied time with other work for the Board.

The Board voted that provision should be made for a food and milk inspector for Honolulu.

Dr. Monsarrat reported that all the stock at the dairy of Minister Cooper

in Manoa had been tested for tuberculosis and had been found free from disease.

John Haulani is in prison for two years for selling opium at the settlement. His petition for pardon urged by prominent men on Molokai was referred by President Dole to the Board of Health. Mr. Reynolds will learn the facts and report to the Board of Health.

The Board will call for tenders for fat beef cattle to be delivered at the Settlement.

Dr. Emerson and Mr. Lansing reported on the complaint of land public drainage on John Emmeluth's Kewalo rental property. The place was found as represented by Mr. Emmeluth. The land is low and is bound to be flooded at times. The committee believes that the locality at present is not suitable or safe for residences and that the improvements should be made by the property owners. The Board voted that owners should be directed to provide drainage at once. Copies of the report will be sent to the Minister of Interior and Mr. Emmeluth. Attention will be given by the Board to adjacent lands.

On the subjects of the sprinkling of clothes by Chinese, etc., the special committee asked for further time. Regulations will be drafted.

Executive session.

WHARF AND WAVE.

The bark Gwynedd arrived in Australia from this port, March 3.

The Claudine will make at least two more trips in the Kinau's place.

The barkentine Mary Winkelman sailed for San Francisco for Kahului on March 2.

The bark Annie Johnson for Hilo and the brig J. D. Spreckels for Mahukona, both sailed from San Francisco on March 3.

The American barkentine Kilikat, Cutler master, arrived in port yesterday morning with a cargo of lumber from Port Townsend.

The Planter and Transit both got away to San Francisco yesterday. The Amelia came off the marine railway and left for the Sound late in the afternoon.

On account of the recent accident to the Coptic that vessel will miss a trip to this port from the Orient and another of the O. & O. S. S. boats will take her place.

The American ship S. P. Hitchcock, Gates master, sailed for New York yesterday morning with a cargo of 3,200 tons of coal. She was towed out by the Eleu and Iwalani.

The American bark Mohican, Saunders, master, arrived in port at noon Wednesday, 12 days from San Francisco with a cargo of general merchandise for Castle & Cooke.

The American bark Fresno, Underwood, master, arrived in port Wednesday, 32 days from Port Townsend with a cargo of 958,000 feet of lumber for Lewers & Cooke.

The Planter will take the following cargo to San Francisco: 14,897 bags of sugar, 1,790,275 pounds, valued at \$89,045 and shipped by H. Hackfeld & Co. and M. S. Grinbaum & Co.

The Honomu wire rope apparatus for loading sugar on the various steamers that call there, is in good working order. A slight accident occurred last week but that was soon remedied.

The Inca sailed for San Francisco yesterday morning with 31,763 bags sugar valued at \$124,435 and shipped by F. A. Schaefer & Co., H. Waterhouse & Co., Brewer & Co., and Castle & Cooke.

The Santiago arrived in Hilo, Saturday, 15 days from San Francisco, with a cargo of 2,000 tons of general merchandise. The Hawaii was doing the work of taking the freight to the various plantations and returning to Hilo with sugar.

The P. M. S. S. Aztec, Zeeder master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 19 days from Kobe, Japan, with a cargo of 4,000 tons of coal, the biggest part of which she will discharge here. The Aztec is in the stream waiting for a berth.

A terrific hurricane has been raging in the southern seas. A cable to the San Francisco Merchants' Exchange says that the British ship Falls of Garry was driven ashore at Noumea, New Caledonia, and was full of water. Another dispatch says that the French gunboat Loyalty was also driven ashore, and will probably become a total wreck. The crews of both boats were saved.

The American schooner Robert Lewers, Goodman master, arrived in port last evening, 15 days from San Francisco with a cargo of general merchandise consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co. The Robert Lewers left San Francisco on March 2d and was towed to the whistling buoy. She was 28 hours getting from there to the Parallels a distance of about 18 miles. When three days out she was only 96 miles from San Francisco. Since March 5th had moderate to fresh breezes from the southeast at first. Then from March 9th had moderate N E and easterly winds and fair weather. Squalls and rain last two days.

BORN

WALKER—In Hilo, Sunday, Mar. 13th, 1898, to the wife of F. G. Walker a daughter.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS

Tuesday, March 15.

Smr. Kauai Bruhn, from Kauai ports.

Am. bin Kilikat, Cutler, from Port Townsend.

O. & O. S. S. Belgic, Rinder, from San Francisco.

Smr. Aztec Zeeder, from Kobe, Japan.

Wednesday, March 16.

Smr. Claudine, Cameron, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Smr. Iwalani, Gregory, from Hamakua.

Smr. Upolu, Hellingreen, from Hawaii ports.

Schr. Ka Mol, from Hamakua.

Schr. Lavinia, from Koolau.

Am. bk. Mohican, Saunders, from San Francisco.

Am. bk. Fresno, Underwood, 32 days from Port Townsend.

Thursday, March 17.

Smr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Lahaina.

Smr. James Makee, Tullett, from Hanalei.

Smr. Noeau, Pederson, from Kauai ports.

Smr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waimanalo.

Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Goodman, from San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, March 15.

Smr. Mauna Loa, Stimson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Smr. Maui, Freeman, for Maui ports.

Smr. Waialeale, Parker, for Kahuku.

Smr. Mikahala, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Smr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

O. & O. S. S. Belgic, Rinder, for San Francisco.

Am. schr. Inca, Birkholm, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, March 16.

Smr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Kauai ports.

Thursday, March 17.

Smr. Iwalani, Gregory, for Hamakua.

Smr. Noeau, Pederson, for Kilauea.

Smr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapaa.

U. S. S. Baltimore, Dyer, on a practice cruise.

Am. schr. Transit, Jorgensen, for San Francisco.

Am. ship S. P. Hitchcock, Gates, for New York.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Smr. Claudine, Cameron, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kihel, Makana, Mahukona, Kawaihae, Laupahoehoe, Pepeekeo, Onomea, Papekou, Hilo and Pohokiki at 10 a. m.

Smr. Upolu, for Hawaii ports at 2 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Kauai ports, per smr. Kauai, Mar. 15—Judge C. F. Peterson, E. E. Conant and two sons, Miss H. Hendrickson and 5 on deck.

From China and Japan, per O. & O. S. S. Belgic, March 15—Mrs. J. S. Clark, Stewart Clark, Miss G. E. Officer, Mrs. W. Finch, H. Curzo.

From Honolulu, per smr. Iwalani, March 16—F. A. Schaefer, Mrs. L. de L. Ward, Master Ross Hall.

From San Francisco, per bk. Mohican, March 16—A. M. Ormiston, J. S. Orme, the Misses Cowan, the Misses Cooke.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per smr. Claudine, March 16—Volcano: F. T. Marsh and wife, Mrs. H. K. Taber, Mrs. W. H. Willets, Dr. Klengunn, Mr. P. A. Seaman, Mrs. C. W. Babcock, L. J. Hamilton, A. E. Kaeser, Geo. Felleyer, Jr., O. D. Richardson, H. D. Smith, Mrs. M. A. Bullard, Miss E. Hawes, Mrs. J. B. Schoeder, T. H. B. Varney, G. Willeade, J. Willonis, A. E. Sutton, H. M. Cooke, Dr. B. Freidlander, Martin Lee. Way ports: H. S. Ames, Mrs. M. E. Kingsley, F. M. Wakefield, Mrs. R. C. Sandler, Miss Lily Dunn, W. Dunn and wife, L. Chong, Mrs. G. W. A. Hapai, Mrs. L. A. Like, T. R. Keyworth, J. S. Bailey, wife and 4 children, E. Bashaw, wife and 4 children, R. K. Andrews, S. M. Dodge, W. Kinney, F. Lofquist, E. Fuhr, A. N. Kepoika, J. S. McCandless, H. L. Holstein, W. D. Braden, R. R. Hind, wife and grand daughter, Mrs. John Hind and son, Mrs. E. D. Bond and son, W. H. Cornwell, Mrs. Kate Cornwell, Miss Dottie Weddfield, Willie Vida, Miss Dorcas Richardson, Miss Alice Gay, Everet Richardson, Miss Lucy Richardson, Mrs. Ben Lyons' child, Martin Smith, C. B. Olsen, Rev. W. Aute, Y. Amy, Mrs. Kauwaele and 72 deck passengers.

From Kauai, per smr. James Makee, March 17—C. A. Doyle, H. Schmidt, Mrs. Richards and Mrs. Kaubli.

Departures.

For San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Belgic, March 15—William Easie, Mrs. Charles Dusenberry, Rev. Walter Frear, John Bergstrom, Miss Mary E. Marks, Dr. H. A. Lindley and C. A. Lemp and Joe Puni.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per smr. Mauna Loa, March 15—J. H. Kahinu, R. Paris K. Toshina, J. A. Aheong, Miss Allen, J. Kumalea, George McDougall, Mrs. W. R. Pogue and child, Miss Maud Paty, Mrs. Edler, C. R. Graham, A. W. Carter, F. W. Carter, Dr. C. B. Wood and F. Souza.

For Maui ports, per smr. Maui, March 15—G. P. Wilder, E. A. Mott-Smith, R. H. Baker, J. J. Drummond, Akona, C. Kam Wo Awa, Lee Now, wife and 3 children, Dr. Goodhue, A. P. Tavares, O. Unna, S. Ahm, Young Nap Achau, Maria Mahial, Mrs. Tong Hoo, Miss Kopke, Miss Gray, Mrs. W. D. Alexander.

For San Francisco, per Am. schr. Transit, March 17—P. J. Voelke.

IMPORTS.

From San Francisco, per schr. Robert Lewers, March 17—7 sks coffee seed, 2,150 bbls flour, 24 pkgs agricultural, 2,949 sks barley implements, 2-17 sks bran, 22 pkgs saff, 700 sks midland doors and screens, 120 sks wheat, 1 pkgs and crates 100 sks oats, wood flooring, 90 sks corn, 2 cases mill work, 100 bales meal, 10 tanks sulphuric acid, 400 bbls lime, 2 tanks gasoline, 127 cases crackers, 1 carbox Muriatic zinc, 100 cases nails, 100,000 bricks, 250 cases kerosene, 3 safes, 20 cases turpentine, 4 pkgs 220 kegs white lead, 592 pkgs, 4 cases 702 cases canned goods, 434 pkgs groceries and provisions, 250 bxs soap, 329 pkgs and pkgs eastern pipe, 674 pkgs of oak ash and cedar lumber, 60 crates lard, 25 chests tea, 5 cases called and shunting, 12 cases cake, 42 cases hollow ware, 58 pkgs hardware, 35 cases bicycles.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Seabury, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the probate thereof and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Maria Meadaleena Seabury having been filed, notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, April 15th, A. D. 1898, at 10 A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Honolulu, March 16, 1898.

By the Court: J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

1951-34F

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Gomes, deceased, intestate. Order to show cause on application of Administrator de bonis non to sell real estate of decedent.

On reading and filing the petition of E. A. Mott-Smith of Honolulu, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Joseph Gomes, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said decedent's estate situated near Emma street, in Honolulu Oahu, to wit:

(1). All that land described in deed of Kaoo and Mal to J. Gomes et al, recorded in Liber 36, Page 240.

(2). All that land described in deed of Kaoo to J. Gomes et al, recorded in Liber 72, Page 21, and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold, to wit:

No personal property to pay the debts due and owing by the decedent at the time of his death and thereafter duly proven and allowed and now remaining unpaid.

It is hereby ordered, that the next of kin and heirs of the said decedent and all persons interested in the said estate, appear before this Court on Friday, the 25th day of March, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of this Court, in Honolulu, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.

Honolulu, March 1, 1898.

By the Court, GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1947-34F

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. JULIA AKE vs. LOOK SAY AKE. THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon Look Say Ake, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be holden at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 7th day of February next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Julia Ake, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Libel for Divorce.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness Hon. A. Perry, First Judge of the Circuit Court of (Seal) the First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, this 18th day of January, 1898.

(Signed) GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be true copy of the original Summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same and a continuance of said cause until next May, 1898, term of this Court.

Dated Honolulu, February 21, 1898.

P. DANSON KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE BY ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE.

In accordance with and by virtue of a power of sale and other provisions contained in a certain mortgage deed dated September 16th, 1884, from Jonathan Spooner to S. C. Allen and M. P. Robinson, trustees of the Estate of James Robinson, deceased, recorded in the Registry of Deeds in Honolulu, in Book 90, pages 197 and 198, and by said trustees duly assigned to the said S. C. Allen by assignment dated October 8th, 1897, and recorded in said Registry in Book 90, page 197, and by said S. C. Allen duly assigned to Cecil Brown, the undersigned by assignment dated November 5th, 1897, and now being recorded in said Registry, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Cecil Brown, present assignee and holder of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan in Honolulu on Friday, the 5th day of April A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

For further particulars apply to Kinney & Ballou, Honolulu, Attorneys of the undersigned.

Dated Honolulu March 2nd, 1898.

Cecil Brown, Assignee of Mortgage.

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The premises covered by said mortgage consists of all that place and parcel of land situated in Pihakala-wala, Kailua, Island of Oahu, being apportion 3 of R. P. No. 681, granted to S. M. Kamakau, consisting of 11 4/8 acres, and being the same premises conveyed to said Jonathan Spooner by James Kaha, October 11th, 1870, by deed recorded in the said Registry of Deeds in said Honolulu in Book 21, pages 161 and 162.

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Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
DORIC.....	Mar. 19	COPTIC.....	Apr. 2
CHINA.....	Mar. 30	RIO DE JANEIRO.....	Apr. 12
PERU.....	Apr. 19	CITY OF PEKING.....	Apr. 30
COPTIC.....	Apr. 28	DORIC.....	May 10
GABLIC.....	May 17	BELGIC.....	May 31

For freight and passage and all general information, apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS.—

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 16th day of May, A. D. 1897, made by W. A. Kila, of Waipio, Island of Hawaii, to Robert McKibbin of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in Liber 106, folios 275-7, the said Robert McKibbin, mortgagee, intends to foreclose said mortgage, for a breach of the conditions in said mortgage deed contained, to-wit: the non-payment of both the principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given, that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage contained and described will be sold at public auction at the auction room of Jas. F. Morgan on Queen street in said Honolulu, on Monday, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property in said mortgage is thus described, namely: All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate at Napoopoo in said Waipio, viz:

1. All those certain pieces or parcels being portions of Royal Patent No. 4906, L. C. Award No. 8201 issued to Hapu and bounded and described as follows:

E hoomaka ana ka maehele ana ma ka hapalua like ma ka loihl o ka pa hale noho iloko o ka apana aina i oleloia mawana konu o ka pa. E hoomaka ana mai ka pa pohaku ma ke alanui Aupuni holo i kai a hiki i ka palena o ka pa hale ma ka aoao makai a o ka hapalua ma ka aoao ma Kohala e pili ana i ko Leahi Kuleana ma ke maehele ana ame Eha (4) Loi maki kalo. And being the same premises that were conveyed to the said mortgagor by Kapeta by deed dated November, 1884, and recorded in Liber 90, folios 307-8.

2. All that certain piece or parcel being a portion of Royal Patent No. 4901, L. C. Award No. 11109 issued to Leahi and bounded and described as follows:

E hoomaka ana ma ka aoao Ak. ma Hilo o ka hale noho o J. P. Leahi (k), ka'u keiki pono o holo ana mai ka pa pohaku maehele kanailima kapuai a hiki i ka pa pohaku ma ke alanui Aupuni. A holo kanailima kapuai a pili i ka pa pohaku o ko Kahili pa hale ma ke alanui Aupuni holo i hope Kom. a hiki i ke kihil o ko Kahili pa i oleloia holo hou a hiki i ke kihil pa pohaku kahl i hoomaka mai al. And also two taro patches situate at said Waipio being a portion of the Taro Land described in Royal Patent No. 4901, L. C. Award No. 11109 adjoining the land of K. P. Kuikahi and the Konohiki on the W. side and being the same premises that were conveyed to the said mortgagor by Nawahine (w), by deed dated the 29th of September, 1883, and recorded in Liber 89, folios 27-8.

Terms cash. Deeds at expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to J. M. Monsarrat, Attorney for Mortgagee. ROBERT MCKIBBIN, Mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, March 4, 1898.

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ASSIGNEE'S SALE

By order of John Gaspar, Assignee of the Estate of Chong Asau of Napoopoo, South Kona, Hawaii, I will sell at public auction at my salesroom, Honolulu, on Monday, March 23, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of said Chong Asau in a Lease from Edward Nahinu, dated November 2, 1896, for Store premises at Napoopoo, S. Kona. Lease has about 7 years to run at an annual rental of \$50.

Also the Stock of Merchandise and all outstanding accounts due Chong Asau.